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THE GATHERER

Hosea iv. 8.—They eat up the sins of my people The prophet after accusing the Israelites of sins, and testifying to them, that "by swears found in lying, and killing, and stealing, and commit tery, the land mourned, and every one that ncere lov- therein languished."

Then introduces the language of the text, have eaten up the sins of my people." It is that the wicked have ever delig sted to feed on a your beau-graces, and the wicked people of God, and never wast time that they eat them up more greedily than to a sincere sent. And they appear to derive more atreng a sincere into a sincere in this strong, and to them palatable food, than in this glae—for it enables them, at times also overcome the strong monitor within them, and to the sword with astonishing success against the victors of the Spirit of God; it also fills their victors of the Spirit of God; it also fills their victors of the Spirit of God; it also fills their victors of the Spirit of God; with arguments when they are called upon to a with arguments when they are canted upon to a and turn from their sins, and make their peach corated with are facts well known by all the externals, are faithful in the discharge of their duty to the control of their du designing to of their fellow men. Numerous instances have under my notice recently, of those who hade the full of the sins of God's people, (so called) which I shall here relate. On visiting a family days since, for religious conversation, I asked days since, for religious control and dever known to dy of the house, whether she had ever known to forts of Religion—she stoutly replied. No, no can't live on Religion—that is true, said I, but then pointed to be life. and the on Rengion. She then pointed to he little ter, who sat by the stove, much emaciated, and see there is my child who has been fed on relights to the last three months, till her bones have almost their way through her skin.

On inquiring what she meant by being fed on gion, she soon gave me to understand, that the had been living with a family who professed and they had treated her amiss. I told her that for want of religion that they had done this, at religion itself was an excellent thing, but a purpose. And thus I found that she had eaten sins of these professed people of God, and this ous food had nourished, and strengthened bere to the meek and lovely Jesus.

Oh! reader, art thou eating up the sim of neople? Because of this dangerous food, though oe sweet to thy lips, it will prove as wormen gall to thy stomach, and is only food fit for the that shall never die. Or art thou feeding the with thy sins, beware how thou strengthers hands of the adversary of souls, lest he turn spa as a lion, and tear thee to pieces, and there he to deliver .- Chr. Gaz. and Youth's Herald.

REFLECTIONS ON HEAVEN.

Where is heaven? Is it some millions of last from us, far beyond the sun and fixed stars? have immortal spirits to do with space and play who knows but a heaven born soul, who is free the clog of this vile body, and filled with all the fill of God, may pass as easily and quickly from one of the creation to the other, as our thought change and fly from east to west, from the past future? Perhaps even now, we live in the sit this glorious assembly; heaven is there where a viour displays himself; and do you not feel himner nearer than any of his visible works? Perhaps is nothing but this thin partition of flesh and blot tween us and those blessed spirits that are before throne; if our eyes were open we should so mountains around us covered with chariots and of fire; if our ears were unstopped, we should he praises of our great Immanuel resounding in the as once the shepherds heard. What a comformed it, sion this is to strengthen our weak faithin a dark declining day as this, when sense would a dark declining day as this, when sense would most persuade us that we are left to serve Goda When we are wearied with looking on careles ners and backsliding professors, let us remember we have invisible friends present in our assets our conferences and our closets, who watch our our conferences and our closets, who watch our and in ways which we cannot possibly conzent telepers of our joy, and witnesses of our conference of the conf so full of fears and complaints, so prone to distal Lord's methods of dealing with us, and so easil, aside to seek for something to rest upon in cra

atisfactory proof Proof of the existence of God, from his work, pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Har aged 17 years.

All things in the heaven and the earth, were by God five thousand eight hundred and thirty ago. The sun is an immense body of fire, fixed centre of the sky, and its purpose is to rule the and was altogeth- to give light, that every eye may see, and work every thing with ease and accuracy: a shine upon the products of the earth, that the grow well—the planets are revolving aromal largest body with much order; the fogs rise from the planets are revolving aromal largest body with much order; the fogs rise from the planets are revolving aromal largest body with much order; the fogs rise from the planets are revolving aromal largest body with much order; the fogs rise from the planets are revolving aromal largest body with much order. ters, and when the sun shines upon them, the come invisible, but go up into the firmament her near view of to Jesus?" said ter, the clouds spread the sky, and the rain as from them, and is sprinkled on every plant, wis terwards produces fruits of its kind; the light darts, of which the thunder is the consequence. its sound is very sublime and formidable; little sisters and ewas truly hum-kind flies in the air, sings, when the spring comthe was truly hum-will keep me, but makes nests; every fish of every kind swims waters; every insect of every kind creeps, and beast of every kind lives in wild places. and is useful to men, or not, and all these kinds capacity to feel, show the existence of God. esaid, "I believe creature that is endowed with the image of God who can think, feel and act, brings proof of the away all my sins: who can think, feel and act, brings proof of the bed than ever of God. If God is not living, how can all the active stand? These proofs will undoubted firm, overcome the thoughts of the atheist, win trines are greatly erroneous.

> Charity .- "Charity," says an old writer, "I tue of the heart and not of the hands. Gifts a are the expressions, not the essence, of virtue may bestow great sums on the poor and indige out being charitable, and may be charitable, is not able to bestow any thing. Charity is, the a babit of good will or benevolence in the soil disposes us to the love, assistance, and relief kind, expecially of the content of the co kind, especially of those who stand in need of h poor man, who has this excellent frame of ess entitled to the reward of this virtue, than who founds a college."

Every man who is sincerely in earnest to the interests of religion, will have acquired for thus detaining atteresting and en-We could give it be actually done. He will be anxious to dear children, who stock of human virtue, and of human happing will only add our ery possible means. He will whet and sharp instrument of goodness, though it be not est nember the school instrument of goodness, though it de own mould, or fashioned after his own patter on, and not to wea-will never consider whether the form sails his own to be only to be on, and not to wea-will never consider whether the form shis ticular taste, but whether the instrument culated to accomplish the work of his Master test by which he will be able to judge of his descript, if the delight he feels at hearing of a more of torget the Heroct forget the Herhis political, sentiments.

E HON98



PUBLISHED BY SOLOMON SIAS, FOR THE NEW-ENGLAND AND MAINE CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH......B. BADGER, EDITOR.

ol. IV.

BOSTON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1826.

ZION'S HERALD.

TED AT THE CONFRRENCE PRESS-CONGRESS STREET.

CONDITIONS. Dollars and Fifty Cents a year-One half pay_ ethe first of January, the other the first of July.

subscription received for less than half a year. spers will be forwarded to all subscribers until a request ade for their discontinuance.

are allowed every eleventh copy .- All the Preachers Methodist connexion are authorized to act as Agents, in ning subscribers and receiving payment.- In making nications, they are requested to be very particular in g the names and residences of subscribers, and the unt to be credited to each, in all remittances.

unications intended for publication, should be address the Editor; and all letters on pusiness should be adsed to the Publisher.

munications, addressed either to the Publisher ortho or, (except those of Agents,) must be post paid.

GENERAL AGENTS. or James Keyre, St. Louis, Missouri HARLES ROCHE, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia

EDUCATION.

Weslevan Academy, in Wilhraham, Mass, Non. By Rev. WILLBUR FISK, A. M. Princi-

s of a similar kind, in which demonstration, from education of females, than of the other sex. The young ature of the subject, is impossible, admits of much Miss has too much volatility of spirits, is too fond of ible reasoning on both sides, but no positive deci- dress, company, and amusements, to pay close attention in favor of either. Scripture teaches us, howeve to study; but by the modern facilities for learning, she in favor of either. Scripture teaches us, however at so far as this question respects our moral relations of soft as this question respects our moral relations of the way—have together become until the most of the way—have together become until the most of the way—have together become until the most of wrath. Whatever differences, therefore, een, in after life, in this respect, must be wholly unted to education and grace. And so far as this ion relates to the intellectual powers, their modes possible. This is only the wind of science, which inflates the mind, and keeps up the appearance of parts and dimensions while it adds little weight of parts and dimensions while it adds little weight of parts and dimensions while it adds little weight of parts and dimensions while it adds little weight of parts and dimensions while it adds little weight of trength and health of the animal constitution;—
rer, it must be acknowledged, that, in all these hties smoothed; its dulness quickened; its wild-tamed; and its deformities moulded, by the skildad of cultivation. And the reverse of all this, be the result of a bad course of training, in early So convinced of this were the ancient Spartans, they instituted a national discipline; and upon establed and uniform principles, trained up their youth the service of the state. This was to make them? of warriors—and a nation of warriors they od, in a diligent and profitable improvement of time.

And so, with equal attention, almost any If a proper division of labor, among different individ-

They will relate to the following propositions. urse of education should be such, as to produce ellectual labor and close thinking—It should as to discipline the mind to a love and pracmethod, in the diligent improvement of time—cure bodily health—as to habituate the body, rize the mind, to active bodily exerciselove all, it should be such, as to guard the morlead to virtue and religion. be course of education should be such, as to pro-

its of intellectual labor and close thinking. th of this proposition is so clear, and the same is own evidence. But what course will best object, may be made a question. It may ses waste of time, on the one hand, seminaries. Besides, the greater portion of time, in our

and to translate his author, unaided by sufficient helps—not understanding the proper use of his grammar and dictionary, and without an acquaintance with the construction of language. This discourages the mind;—for even application itself seems fruitless. The spirit is broken, the task becomes irksome, time is wasted, and the progress of the learner impeded, if not effectually checked. For nothing will sooner, or more effectually damp the ardor of pursuit in the young mind, ing of learning, with but little more application of mind, than it would cost him to follow the different parts of a changing life. droductory Address, delivered at the opening of theatrical exhibition. In this way he runs over the most popular branches of science, with, to say the most, nothing more than the tinsel of literature. possibly, some brilliancy, but little or no utility. His often made a question, whether the difference literary currency is like the showy bills of a bank, with racter, so evident among men. is owing more to empty vaults. He talks much, knows little, and thinks tion than to nature. And this question, like all less. This course is oftener pursued, perhaps, in the

eration, extent of improvement, strength, taste; of parts and dimensions, while it adds little weight or of parts are trelated to the sympathies and social afsolidity or utility to the character. It is, in truth, ons; and even so far as it relates to the operations bodily senses, the strength of the body itself, and

ret, it must be acknowledged, that, in all these tets, there are very considerable differences in napet education and early habits have evidently, a powerful and a very lasting influence. Even the encies of nature may be measurably supplied; its escences cut off; its obliquities straightened; its dulpass quinkened; its rittle greathed; its dulpass quinkened; its rittle greathed.

esercice of the state. This was to make them a discipline the mind to a love and practice of meth-

And so, with equal attention, almost any care might be given, to the youth of a whole namuch more may a proper division of the time of each individual, be called the wealth of nations. By a prohow important it is, that every child be trained er division of time, is meant a regular order of busi the way he should go. It becomes our duty to ness, studies, and recreations: assigning, not only some tothis, with as much care, as much wisdom, and duty to every hour, but to each duty, its proper hour, cherseverance, as if the present and future hapto only of the individual, but of the communidefen of future generations, were dependent
to. For this is, in some sense and to some extent, scourse of discipline, to be complete, should be eaced in the cradle. But through these early statis act our design to trace it. It will come withpresent design, to examine only that course of ine, which is pursued, and should be pursued, in one day, and multiply this by the number of days in his life, and he will ascertain what an individual loses.an hardly be supposed, that the modes of educa- Let him multiply this again, by the number of persons or academies and higher seminaries, are the on the earth, and he will ascertain what one generation e: and yet, if I mistake not, they have loses. And in the same way, if his powers of computantially the same, these many years. At least, tion are not lost, in the swelling sum, he may calculate as been less improvement in them, than in alny other art, and much less attention is paid to than their importance demands. This is probaing, in part at least, to the hazard attending inas especially in such a subject. It is not with in mature life, early formed habits of this nature, are corrected. We see our deficiences, we make resolu-A useless invention, in these, is soon thrown a- tions to reform; but the wayward mind, unaccustomed tions to renorm; but the way ward mind, unaccustomed to the reion, has become ungovernable. The varying to the rein, has become ungovernable. The varying currents of thought have worn by time, through all the fields of the mind, such deep and irregular channels, have and contacted above the result of the mind, and the materials he has used. But, if a course of education be adopted, its evil effects be seen and corrected, short of one generation; that all attempts to withstand them, now prove unsucinfluence. It requires caution, then, as well as to strike out a new course, or amend the old. busicious reformation, in some respects, may be squard against bold and dangerous innovations, pupils with its importance? We teach our youth when have already begun to show themselves; and threaten to lessen the influence of our literary loss, in the same way that pedlars hurt the trade lar merchants. And as it becomes my duty to nething on this subject, a few thoughts will be of wealth, and influence, and knowledge, and honor, and ome leading and important principles of edu-They will relate to the following propositions. cated, it is not usually accompanied with that instruc-tion which will teach youth the way to improve it to the best advantage; or give them those habits of method that will stand by them in after life. Instruction should not only lift up her voice, and discourse delightfully of order, nature's first law; but she should reach forth her fostering hand, and gently and skilfully clothe dress. Something of this, it may be justly said, is ataid of most, if not all, the others, as to carry day, recitation, and other exercises, which are there is own evidence. But what course will best generally pursued. This is well, so far as, it goes; but this object, may be made a supplied by the same of the this does not ellect all, perhaps out a simulation to study, so as to save him from discourant and a needly, so as to save him from discourant and a needly, so as to save him from discourant and a needly, so as to save him from discourant and a needly, so as to save him from discourant and a needly, so as to save him from discourant and a needly, so as to save him from discourant and a needly, so as to save him from discourant and a needly of the save and a needly of the needly of the needly

fectually damp the ardor of pursuit in the young mind, than a course of repeated and unsuccessful attempts. The scholar ought certainly to be taught how to study, operations, to govern, as by the principles of mechanometers of the principles of mechanics of the principles of the principles of mechanics of the principles of mechanics of the principles of the princi The scholar ought certainty to be taught now to study, as well as what and when to study. He should not only have the tools put into his hands, but he should be instructed how to use them. He should be instructed system be observed, in the proper improvement of time, and the study of the st in what order to take up the subject, and how to analyse the proposition, so as to understand the different tingencies. The merchant has his regular mode of doparts, in the detail, which, when viewed together, ing business, notwithstanding the variations of the marmight confuse the mind. Every help of this kind is safe and important; but more than this is unprofitable, and ner has his regular course, and his fixed system of making the market of and important; but more than this is unprountable, and frequently injurious. To be a scholar, without menflal application, is as much impossible, as to be a mechanic without handling tools; or a man of bodily activity, without exercise. Those lecture masters, therechanges and adversities to which he is subject, make it fore, that are travelling through our country, with their the more necessary he should proceed by rule. Without symbols and machines, vainly pretending to teach some this, he would be the sport of every wind, and be drivof the most important of the sciences, in a few even- en from his course by every current. So, without sysngs, are doing serious injury, it is feared, to the litera- tem in the voyage of life, the mind of man will be driv-

To show by one example, drawn from real life, how far and with what success, a regular system of living may be pursued, we have only to turn our attention to have occupied one whole life of ordinary exertion. But 13 a Calvinist or an anti calvinist. in addition to this, he rode, and preached, and visited, and counselled, to an extent that would have filled up to recollectedness of thought, and regularity of living. And to the ordinary duties of a travelling minister, Mr. Wesley added the care of all the societies, which God had made him an instrument of rising up. And this was not like the care of an old aid an established sysprovide for all the changes which grew out of the evo-lution of his newly formed system Besides this, he was present in person, in all parts of the work, attending to every thing; insomuch, that he was not only the su-perintendent of the whole, but he was in a manner, the pastor, father, and counsellor of each individual society and person. Under such circumstances, by what means did he accomplish so much! The magic of all, was, he practised his own maxims. Mr. Wesley says, in some of his instructions to the ministry-Do every thing at the time—never be unempioyed—never be tri-flingly employed. What he taught others, he practised himself. It is true, Mr. Wesley had a great mind, a vigorous constitution, and a finished classical education. But his greatness of mind, his vigor of constitution, and his extensive literary acquirements, were, in a great measure, to be attributed to his early formed habits of living by rule; and especially was it to this that he owed the facility of laving out his time and talents so advantageously. But how came he by these habits? Were they the natural growth of his extraordinary mind? No; they were the fruits of education. Read the life of his excellent, I could almost say, his unrivalled mother; read especially those rules by which she governed her household, and those principles of ed-ucation by which she formed the mind of that great paid to the habits of the young, in our primary and higher schools, we should see more fruit in active life. And if we were well acquainted with the art of redeeming time, we might, as to all useful purposes, measura-bly realize the longevity of the antediluvians. How

object, and a subject of special attention in the educa-TO BE CONTINUED.

necessary, then, that this should be made a distinct

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

The religious education of children ought to be commenced in very early life. - The infant mind opens faster than we are aware. This is the true reason why very young children are almost always thought to be particularly promising. Their intelle et outruns in its progress our utmost expectations. In this tender age, the mind lays hold of every thing it is taught. Its understanding and its recollection are then unoccupied, and the affections are remarkably tender, susceptible, and vigorous; and from this cause is derived the re-markable fact so commonly observed, that the earliest impressions influence the character and the life beyond all others, and remain strong and vivid when almost all others are obliterated for ever. The younger the child in many cases, the more favorable the opp tunity for usefulness which is presented to the teacher.

In the religious instruction of children the only dis-position cherished and displayed should be that of tender affection .- The spirit of the religion of Jesus is love—and the temper which is enjoined in the whole system of Christianity is love. The conduct then of the teacher who attempts the tuition of children in sethe soul, with such modes of operation, as shall make verity and harshness, contradicts the plainest and most system and order its constant habitude—its every day palpable declarations of the Bible he explains. The verity and harshness, contradicts the plainest and most exhortations of an unkind teacher are always hated. tempted in our colleges, by the regular course of stu- while an affectionate instructer is viewed by his pupil as his beloved friend. By a teacher of this characte more good can often be done in a day, than by an authis does not effect all, perhaps but a small part, of what stere one in a life. Children are to be drawn with the cords of love, and the bands of a man. Truth, especially religious truth, to children, should always be exhibited with engaging attraction and allurement.— They should be clearly convinced that the religion of and a needless waste of time, on the one hand, inactivity of mind and intellectual dissipation, fler. And, perhaps, no general rule can be studies and recitations. This time is supposed to be fill-it to different minds. Allowing for these values in doubtless a medium course to be obstances, there is doubtless a medium course to be obstances, the student has been compelled to persult, not unlike that of the children of Israel.

They snould be clearly a system of terror and gloom, is identified with the happiness of time as well as the destinies of eternity. While the exhibition of religion ought always to correspond with the solemnity of its intrinsic character and of its final consummation in left to the judgment of the scholar; or rather we may say, to accident or caprice. And the irregular and destinies of eternity. While the exhibition of religion ought always to correspond with the solemnity of its intrinsic character and of its final consummation in the invisible world, it ought at the same time, to be expected to the children more especially, in its cheerful services. were constrained to make brick without le has been required to solve his problem, inderstanding the rule by which it is done;—

sultory manner, in which this portion of their time is employed, counteracts the influence of the regular renity and lovliness, the source of the purest peace, of the most solid consolation, of the most refined joy.—

Thus while its solemnity will awe, its endearments will imspire hope and engage affection.

MISCELLANY.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

It was but lately that I saw Dr. Beecher's reply to the Review of his sermon, preached in Worcester, Mass. The Doctor complains loudly that his *Unitarian* reviewer has misrepresented his sentiments when he says they are *anti-calvinistic*; and avows Calvinism in explicit and emphatical terms. Not having been acquainted with Dr. Beecher's sentiments of late, and having frequently heard it said that he had changed his views and renounced Calvinism, and not being able to reconcile this with professed Orthodoxy, I was agreeably disappointed to find ex animo, that this was a mistake; and that it must have originated in the representation of his reviewer. Beecher is yet a sound Calvinist appears from his own declaration compared with the distinguishing points of Calvinism. If you will give the following short extracts a place in your widely circulating paper, you will much oblige AN ANTI-UNITARIAN.

At page 10, of the Reply, Dr. Beecher says, "It is certainly an unexpected task which devolves upon me, of proving that my doctrinal opinions are Calvinistic ry character of our country. The youth, who wishes to be a gentleman, a scholar, and an idler, who, in short, as it is a disgrace to be ignorant, wishes to have ing ourselves from a systematic improvement of time, the reputation of knowledge, without the labor of action of the varieties of life, this should be the consideration, the reviewer shall remain skeptical and Oh no! call for more, it shall be at his service. As evidence very motive to incite us to a close adherence to rule tome is substantially Calvinistic, I submit the followand method, that we may make the most of a short and ing." He then produces five arguments to show that he is a Calvinist, and subjoins at the end, "I shall now proceed to submit to your consideration some further evidence, a little more direct, that the doctrines laid down in the sermon are substantially Calvinistic, and the history of that truly great and good man, whose no innovation upon the popular faith." The reader is name this seminary bears. Never have I read the history of a man, who made so much of one life, as the Calvinism, as given by Buck, who was himself a mod-Rev. John Wesley. His studies and writings, might erate Calvinist, and then judge whether Dr. Beecher

"1. They maintain that God hath chosen a certain number of the fallen race of Adam in Christ, before another life of ordinary labor. And his labors, too, were just such as were best calculated to disarrange and discording to his immutable purpose, and of his free grace tract the mind. All who are acquainted with the life of and love, without the least foresight of faith, good an itinerant minister, know how ily fitted his duties are and that the rest of mankind he was pleased to pass by, and ordain to dishonor and wrath, for their sins, to the praise of his vindictive justice.

"2. That though the death of Christ be a most per fect sacrifice, and satisfaction for sins, of infinite value, tem; for he had to watch over every movement, and abundantly sufficient to expiate the sins of the whole world; and though on this ground the gospel is to be preached to all mankind indiscriminately; yet it was the will of God that Christ, by the blood of the cross, should efficaciously redeem all those, and those only, who were from eternity elected to salvation, and giv en to him by the Father.

"3. They maintain that mankind are totally depraved, in consequence of the fall of the first man, who, being their public head, his sin involved the corturn to God, or to do any thing truly good, and exposes it to his righteous displeasure, both in this world and that which is to come.

"4. They maintain that all whom God has predestinated unto life, he is pleased, in his appointed time grace and salvation by Jesus Christ.

never finally fall from a state of grace."

man, and you will see a leading cause of all his greatthe church of Rome, is purgatory. Upon this subness and usefulness. Those principles of action, which ject, a certain writer of the last century observes:—
mercy, who, perhaps, weeps over the ruins of his soul rendered his life so illustrious, were early planted by this doctrine, the church of Rome has traced out the hand of his mother, and were carefully nourished a way to heaven, not marked in Scripture, framing a whose bosom he would have been joyfully welcomed—whose bosom he would have been joyfully welcomed through all his preparatory and collegiate studies. A fable of a place where souls are cleansed after death from the precious despised volume of the Bible—from the stains and imperfections of this life. And let me here say to the mothers present, if the imperfections of their faith and repentance are every ambitious project, and every dream of wealth there were more Susannah Wesleys, there would be there supplied by their own sufferings; and what the from all he must be compelled to PART—and FOR EVER! wrought out for them by the torments they are to undergo in this purgatory; and by that means, they have found a way to reconcile a wicked life with the hopes of heaven.

"They suppose a great many die, that are neither good enough for heaven, nor yet bad enough to go to hell, and so the church of Rome has provided this middle place for them; and instead of making them know, 'as the tree falleth, so it lieth;' and that 'there is no device, nor invention in the grave whither they go;' and that therefore they should 'give all diligence to make their calling and election sure;' and 'work while they have the day, before the night' of death o-wertake them, in which 'no man can work.' She makes them hope, that by passing through this purga-tory, they cannot fail to arrive at heaven; and very who now began, not only to mock her distress, but to easy it is to get there, and avoid going to hell, for the least degree of sorrow for sin will prevent that. A sort of repentance, which they call attrition; for they have invented two kinds: the first, contrition, is a a love of God, and aggravated upon the conscience. rom the sense of ingratitude towards him, as well a for the demerit of punishment; a heart thus humbled and broken, has that sort of repentance (and which is indeed the only true and effectual) which they distinguish by the name of contrition.

"And the second, the other sort, which they name attrition, is nothing but a dread of hell, and an aversion to the punishment of sin, but not to the sin itself; but this attrition, joined with confession to the priest, and his absolution, is esteemed as contrition, a and his absolution, is esteemed as contrition, and as much available with God for pardon, that is, for this purgatory punishment, to which this procures them admission, and there they are sure to be thoroughly purified, and made fit for heaven, and are sure of a safe passport to it, when they do but get once into purgatory, they are out of the reach of hell.

"All their warpent from Servicture which they pre-

"All their warrant from Scripture, which they pre-tend for this doctrine, is where our Saviour says, Matt. v. 25, 26-Luke xii. 59. 'Agree with thine adverweaves, is not taken from his own resources, but consists of a strange composition of materials, borrowed from the christian himself, such as repentance, praythey reckon the death of Christ delivered only from eternal, but not this temporary punishment; that he paid but part of the debt, and left the other to be satisfied by the sinner himself. An opinion very derogatory to the fulness of the satisfaction made by Christ, who, the apostle says, Heb. vii. 25—'Is able to save to the fulness of the satisfaction made by Christ, who, the apostle says, Heb. vii. 25—'Is able to save to the fulness of the satisfaction made by Christ, who, the apostle says, Heb. vii. 25—'Is able to save to the fulness of the satisfaction made by Christ, who, the apostle says, Heb. vii. 25—'Is able to save to the fulness of the satisfaction made by Christ, who, the apostle says, Heb. vii. 25—'Is able to save to get her with such fineness and seeming strength, that the Christian is led to believe, that it will hide much of his deformity and even quicken his speed. In fact, so much is he often deceived, that he suffers Satan himself to fit the cloak to his back, and never mistrusts, while he continues the form of godliness, that its power is gone and he a real captive of the great destroyer.—Brunswick Her.

way capable to pacify the wrath of God, or make satisfaction to his justice; so that by paying the last mites must rather be meant the remaining for ever in prison, as never being able to pay it, and for that reason, may that warning be given to agree with the adversary whilst in the way, to prevent being cast into a prison, whence there is never any coming out."

No. 32.

AN EXTRACT.

The wicked is driven away in his wickedness; but the righteous hath hope in his death.

He hath hope. Draw near, and you shall see every feature of his triumphant countenance responding to the truth of the sacred declaration. The world is receding, like the shore to the eye of the departing pas-senger, but the saint is bending his way in the ocean of eternal love.

Farewell! ye shores of time, he cheerfully sings, farewell! No more shall I revisit you. No more shall I mingle in your tumultuous scenes. No more encounter your gay temptations. Hope beckons me to your der glorious spheres, where sin and death are not, but where holiness and life shall be mine for ever.

What now are the beaubles of time—what to him the fascinations of terrestrial glory? What the bustle of busy worms? What even weeping friends?

Weep not for me, he falters from his dying tongue Oh no! Shall we weep over such ecstatic happiness as this? Shall we weep to see the strong arm of the king of this? Shall we weep to see the strong arm of the king of terrors palsied by victorious faith? Shall we weep over him upon whose soul visions of such unutterable glory are beaming? Rather let us rejoice, not that earth is losing such a blessing, but that another harp of gold will be strung in heaven to the music of redeeming

Hope is the anchor, which sustains and preserves the soul amid the swellings and dashings of Jordan. Hence the believer is "saved by Hope." Not efficiently, as he is saved by the author of hope, but instrumentally, as it acts in the soul upon future objects yet unpossess-What would be be without this anchor? and driven about by conflicting winds and currents, the wrathful tempest would gather over his head, and no kind controlling power is near to hush its thun-

But let him have hope—that hope which is furnished from the fulness of Christ, and he may say to storms, winds, and currents, rage ye, blow ye, sweep ye—I have that which will withstand your mightiest force. My hope has a foundation deep in the merits of Jesus Christ, and here I will rest till the glorious Sun of Righteousness looks out from youder spiritual Heav-

O happy believer! He has already begun to look forth. We see his rays reflected from your countenance, like the glory which radiated from the face of Him, who came down from the mount of commun with God. Farewell, then, to thy peaceful soul!— Thou wilt soon lose hope, but it shall be in endless

Turn now to the dying sinner. Shall we approach ruption of all his posterity, and which corruption ex-tends over the whole soul, and renders it unable to turn to God, or to do any thing truly good, and ex-the guilt ours, not his, for there is warning in his very appearance. Does he appear to be going willingly, heerfully, joyfully? Oh no. Not more reluctantly did the sinful father and mother of our race bid adieu to the sweets of Paradise, than does he bid adieu to his effectually to call by his word and spirit out of that beloved world. But the ministers of vengeance, actstate of sin and death in which they are by nature, to ing under the authority of an angry God, must execute eir commission, and that is, to drive his soul, all crim-"5. Lastly, They maintain that those whom God soned with guilt, along the path of guilt, to the burnhas effectually called, and sanctified by his spirit, shall ing lake. Here, then, Hope forsakes him—the false traitress forsakes him—every lying refuge is swept a-way, and he is "driven away in his wickedness."— Driven away indeed! Not merely from the probabil-PURGATORY.

Among the numerous false doctrines, inculcated by ness. He must part for ever from the sanctuary of -from Christian friends and the church of God, into

THE BEE AND THE SPIDER. A FABLE.

A bee once beholding the fineness and glossy ap-pearance of a spider's web, conceived a taste for a garment of the same texture, and accordingly applied same time to reward her a cloak, promising at the same time to reward her with honey. The cloak was finished according to agreement, and the unsuspecting bee loaded her legs with honey and proceeded after it.
The spider readily received the honey and began very
artfully to apply the cloak to the back of the bee. But

There may be many moral lessons drawn from the above fable. Thus the discontented and avaricious worldling pursues after riches, sacrificing his conscience in the pursuit of what he hopes will shield him from the various evils of life, until he finds, that the very acquisitions in which he expected happiness, prove to be snares that entangle and perplex his mind, perhaps finally bring him to a premature grave, and subject him to the loss of his soul. The same will apply to every sinner, who is pursuing the vanities of the world; vainly expecting happiness in this or that situation-with this or that attainment, which their arch enemy is glossing over with the appearance of solid good, until he gets them fully entangled in his snares, and then destroys their souls. But the most significant figure, exhibited by this fable, is that of a Christian, who, not satisfied with the righteourness of Christ as a covering for his soul, is continually listening to the suggestions of Satan, who persuades him to provide for himself another garment, called self righteousness. This he is informed will not answer a but will serve to prevent any rent being made in the sary quickly, whilst thou art in the way, &c. lest thou be cast into prison, verily, I say unto thee, thou shalt by no means come out thence till thou hast paid the last mite.' And I Cor. iii. 15. 'He shall be saved, yet so as by fire.' By paying the last mite, they will suppose must be meant, satisfying the remainder of

SCH

giveness for their enemies.

When Piedmont was under the late government of France, the Vaudois were put in full possession of all the privileges common to other subjects; but on the restoration of the Bourbons, in the year 1814, they were again united to Sardinia; and, though they never murmur, they are subjected to the most grievous restrictions. They cannot, (for instance,) purchase instruction. lands out of the confined limits assigned them; they are obliged to desist from work, under the penalty of eral survey of Sunday schools throughout the world, fine or imprisonment, on the Roman Catholic festi-sofar as information could be obtained, and their numare obliged to desist from work, under the penalty of vals, which are almost perpetual; they are forbidden ber, exclusive of those in the United States, was supto exercise the professions of physician, surgeon, or posed to be eight hundred and fifty seven thousand, se people, together with their minislawyer; and these people, together with their minis-ters, are compelled to serve as private soldiers, with-foreign countries has not since that period been greatout the possibility of advancement. All religious books are prohibited, except the Bible, which is subject to such a high duty as almost to place it beyond their reach. Schools are, indeed, allowed on the old ty teachers, and twenty-five thousand seven hundred system; but on Bell's and Lancaster's system they are prohibited. The scriptures and calechisms have prnetimes been circulated among the Vaudois leaf by leaf, as the only means of obtaining a perusal of their f worship, though they may rebuild and enlarge their

In the time of Oliver Cromwell, collections were made throughout England, on behalf of the Vaudois, amounting to 38,2411. 10s. 6d. which after affording them considerable relief, left a fund of 16,3331. 10s. 3d. which Charles the second, on his restoration, used for his own purposes, assigning as a reason, that he was not bound by any of the engagements of an usurper and a tyrant. William and Mary restored the pension; but during the reign of Napoleon, the British government, from political motives withheld it, and the Vaudois pastors (thirteen in number) are for the most part living in a state of poverty.

Efforts are now making to recover this lost aid, and thereby enable the pastors to surmount their difficulties, to assist in the establishment of schools, and the education of their ministers, and especially in building a hospital among them. His Majesty George the Fourth, has presented them with 100 guineas. Several of the Protestant States on the Continent are ineresting themselves for these suffering people; and it is hoped that a favorable moment has arrived for the relief of the oppressed Vaudois. The valleys have lately been visited by some English clergymen, who have taken a lively interest in the fate of their inhabi-

A highly respectable committee has been formed in London, to promote subscriptions for the Waldenses, and to manage the fund raising for them in the United

Mr. Gillev gives the following account of a Vaudois village which he visited, and of its interesting pastor :-

After walking half an hour or more, the village of After walking half an hour or more, the village of Pomaretto discovered itself, and seen as it was, in its at Canton; is generally adopted in the South Sea Island. wintry aspect, never did a more dreary spot burst up-on the view. It is built upon a declivity, just where South America and the West Indies. the mountains begin to increase in height and numher, with rocks above, and torrents below. There is such a scene of savage disorder in the immedi nity of Pomaretto, that one would imagine it had been effected by the most violent convulsions of nature; huge fragments of rock encumber the ground on all sides, and it seems as if the mountains must have been the Jews in different parts of the world. The funds, lation. The street which we slowly ascended was narrow and dirty, the houses, or rather cabins, small last year, to 14,000%. About 80 children, of Jewish Mengla, a distinguished female disciple, had died, with and inconvenient, and poverty, in the strictest sense parents, upon an average, are receiving, in the schools his mind much inclined to Christianity; but he had and from your society as agents. The publication of of the word, stared us in the face at every step we took. In vain did we cast our eyes about, in search tion. Five students are training in the Seminary for Mr. Hough could obtain no satisfactory information took. In vain did we cast our eyes about, in search of some better looking corner, in which we might descript an habitation fit for the reception of the supreme gone forth, and are now laboring on the continent, in Pastor of the churches of the Waldenses. The street was every where no better than a confined lane. At to the most indifferent parson the humblest manse in Scotland. Neither garden nor bower enlivened its appearance, and scarcely did it differ in construction or dimensions from the humble cottages by which it was surrounded.

We were received at the door by a mild, sensible and modest-looking young man dressed in faded black, to whom we communicated our wish to be introduced to M. Peyrani. He replied that his father was very unwell, but would be happy to see any English gentlemen, who did him the honor of a visit. We were afraid that we might disturb the invalid, and therefore hesitated to intrude, until we had begged M. Vertu to see M. Peyrani first, and ascertain whether the sight of strangers would be agreeable. The answer was in our favor, and we were now conducted up a narrow notice in the Report, was that which adverted to the stair-case, through a very small bed-room, whose size was still further contracted by several book-cases. about fourteen feet square, low, and without any kind of decoration, of paint or paper hanging. At a small fire, where the fuel was supplied in scanty a portion to impart warmth to the room, and by the side of a table covered with books, parchments, and manu-scripts, sat a slender, feeble-looking old man, whose whole frame was bowed down with infirmity. A nightcap was on his head, and at first sight we supposed he had a long white beard hanging down upon his neck; but, upon his rising to welcome us, we perceived that it was no beard, but whiskers of a length which are not often seen, and which had a very singular effect. His dress consisted of a shabby, time-wurn, black suit, and white worsted stockings, so darned and patched, that it is difficult to say, whether any portion of the original hose remained. Over his shoulders was thrown what once had been a cloak, but now a shred only, and more like the remains of a horse cloth, than part of a clerical dress. This cloak in the animation of his discourse, frequently fell from his shoulders, and son with a degree of filial tender-

ness and attention extremely prepossessing.

The sickly-looking sufferer, in this humble costume, in this garb of indigence, was the moderator of the Vaudois; the successor of a line of prelates, whom tradition would extend to the apostles themselves; the high-priest of a church, which is, beyond all shadow of doubt, the parent church of every protestant community in Europe, and which centuries of persecution have not been able to destroy.—Wes. Meth. Mag.

Female Education in India .- Mrs. Colman, the in teresting lady formerly wife of the Missionary, is hap-pily and successfully employed in the instruction of Hindoo females. A letter from her, dated February 11, 1826, encloses a printed document furnishing very satisfactory evidence of their progress in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, &c.

day School Magazine.

"According to the accounts received by your Board, during the year, we are able to state that there are, in de 7000 of Old Testament record, have never bowed the knee to Baal, and among them have been numbers who have united the Protestant faith with a corresponding walk and conversation. From France responding walk and conversation. From France teachers, and one hundred and thirty-five thousand the state that there are, in connexion with your society, four hundred and thirty-one schools, the City of London Tavern; the Lord Mayor in the nineteen thousand two hundred and ninety-eight chair. From the report it appears that the Society four hundred and ninety-eight chair. From the report it appears that the Society four hundred and ninety-eight chair. From the report it appears that the Society four hundred and thirty-five thousand has distributed among female domestics, from its instifour hundred and sixty-eight teachers, and five nothing has saved them from their fury, but the almost fully pious since the last anniversary. These, added believe that the reports of your auxiliaries' embrace martyrdom, and shown their inflexible attachment to not more than one half of these who have become ion with your society, during the past year, is fortythousand nine hundred and twenty-six, gives a grand rewards. total of one hundred and eighty thousand, who, in this country, actually receive the benefit of Sabbath school

in the last report, your managers presented a genly augmented, though we are able to state that Great Britain and Ireland report an increase of nine hundred and ninety-four schools; six hundred and sevenand twenty-two scholars. If the present number of scholars in foreign countries is nine hundred thousand, and your board think the number cannot be less, and if the number in the United States, not connected with They are not allowed to multiply their places this society be, as before stated, the one hundred and eighty thousand Sabbath scholars in the world. this sum, though large, is only the one thousand and fiftieth part of that portion of the population of this earth, who, were proper means employed, might be brought under the influence of Sabbath school instruc-

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES IN LONDON.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

Meeting, May 15, at Free-Masons' Hall. From the Report we learn that above 700 teachers have been trained in the British system, who are now engaged in foreign countries in extending its benefits. The central school in the borough-road has now 500 boys and 300 girls, and has given scriptural instruc-7.892 girls. The society has 60 schools in London and its vicinity containing 10,000 scholars. Looking to Foreign lands, the report observes, that in Den-mark 1000 schools have adopted the British system; in Sweden a central school is about to be established at Stockholm; the Emperor of Russia had caused the scripture lessons to be prepared for the use of the schools; the system is strenuously upheld in Malta and the Ionian islands; a school is established at Napoli di Romania and at Argos in Greece; the island of Madagascar has been greatly benefited; openings have been made in Persia by the exertions of the Jewish missionary, Rev. Joseph Wolf, and schools comnenced at Bushire, Bassora and Ispahan; Ceylon has 3,000 scholars training up in this system; which is a-

t Freemasons' Hall. Sir T. Baring, President in translations, and they promised to come again. One the chair. The report gave a view of the Mission to disciple had returned to the Mission House, Moungof some better looking corner, in which we might des- the office of Missionaries. Twenty-five have already respecting Mr. Judson, &c. at Ava; but on his arrival men in Posen, and the neighborhood, had given notice of the ministers are by this name the dwellings of the ministers are by this name the dwellings of the ministers are lice of their design to embrace Christianity. In Strzelno, the magistrate sent a paper among the Jews desired in this way to obtain the liberty of the missionges in England, or to of the place, to ask them whether they would permit aries. and the Christian Missionary, delivered to them a sermon in the Synagogue from the place where they are has been received .- Ch. Walchman. accustomed to read the Law. Professor Tholuck, in a letter, informed the Society, that more than 100 Jews have been baptized in Berlin alone, within one year.

> BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. The Twenty-second Anniversary was held-May 3.

resolved .- 1. That the Apocrypha should not be printed or circulated by the British and Foreign Bible Society. 2. That no pecuniary aid should be given to any foreign society printing or circulating the Λ should be the Caponical books only, and bound-and also that the Apocrypha should not afterwards be. foreign societies, in any way whatever.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

amount of no less than 5120/. The Rev. Mr. Morti-

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The following estimate of Sabbath schools in the United States, and throughout the world, is extracted year by 1200l. The Missionary Seminary at Islington the annual report of the American Sunday School Union, published in a late number of the Sunday School Magazine.

Dr. Heber, with the plans of the Society. The funds of the Society have increased above those of the last breathe the air both of religious and civil liberty.—

Baptist Register.

Baptist Register.

Oncida Indians.—Bishop Hobart visited the Oncidate of the tomahawk, and the great waters were the tomahawk, and the great waters were the stations.

FEMALE SERVANTS' SOCIETY.

The Thirtieth Anniversary was held, April 28, at the City of London Tavern; the Lord Mayor in the and seventy-four scholars. Your auxiliaries report tution in 1813, to May, 1826, more than 50,000 tracts, hun- written for their improvement. 909 Bibles have been ed with a design to extirpate their whole race; and dred and thirty two scholars as having become hopeto the amount reported, according to the estimate, your board were at that time able to make, give a from one to thirteen years in the same service. Eigh grand total of four thousand. But we have reason ty-four of these servants have received the Septennial Certificate, and reward of three guineas each. paper. Through the medium of the Society's gratuitous Re the cause of the Redeemer; while, like him, these to Christians since their connexion with your gistry, in Hatton-garden, 586 engagements between peaceable people invoked with their dying breath for- schools. The increase of Sabbath scholars in connex- mistresses and servants have been made during the past year; in all, 5461 engagements between subtwo thousand three hundred and seventy-seven. Es- scribers and servants have been made. 209 new timating the number of Sunday scholars in the United nominations of servants have been made during the States not connected with this Union, at forty-four past year, and 534 servants are awaiting their several

AFRICAN INSTITUTION.

this society be, as before stated, the double thirty-five thousand and seventy-four under your care being added, will give a grand total of one million and nal. Notwithstanding the zeal manifested by the countail.

LONDON HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

The Twentieth Anniversary was held, May 6th, at emasons' Hall. Lord Gambier in the Chair. The object of this Society is simply and exclusively the edof the poor in Ireland, and the circulation of the Holy Scriptures. From the Report it appears that tion, since its commencement, to 16,122 boys and the number of schools is 1,196, scholars, 92,083, which are thus distributed, viz. Day schools, 741, scholars, 62,413; Adult schools, 50, scholars, 2,024; Sunday schools, 405, scholas, 27,646.

Baptist Board, &c. has received a communication from Rev. George H. Hough, by which it appears that Mr. Hough had returned to Rangoon the beginning of January, from the impression that the situation of public affairs rendered a necessary that at least one missionary should be at that station. Many of the native Burmans had returned to Rangoon; the adjacent parts of the country were in a quiet state, and Mr. Hough saw nothing to obstruct missionary works or to render his situation at a missionary uncomfortable. As the natives are now permitted to embrace any they choose, Mr. Hough brought round with him copies of Matthew, of the Acts, of Hebrews, of John Epistles, and several hundred tracts. The distribu

LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY tion of these prudenty, would, he hoped, excite a laudable inquiry amongst the people, and do good. Four The eighteenth annual meeting was held May 5th, inquirers had called upon him. He gave them some

the place, without one exception, signed the paper: date to the Brigadier-General, Sir A. Campbell, calling his attention to the subject. No news of the issue

African Mission .- Rev. Dr. Bolles has also received a letter from the Rev. Lott Carey, colored preacher at Monrovia, dated April 24, 1826, in which he gratefully acknowledges the receipt of sundry articles forwarded for the mission. Mr. Carey expects to visit The Twenty-second Anniversary was held May 3, the United States next spring. A new meeting-house, at Freemasons' Hall. Lord Teignmonth, the President, in the chair. The topic which attracted most notice in the Report, was that which adverted to the scheme respecting the Apocrypha. Certain parties had been long controverting the expediency of circuwas still further contracted by several book-cases.
This led into another bed-room, more amply provided still with shelves and books. The apartment was lating the Apocryphal with the Canonical books of Scripture, and after many discussions it was finally learn to read, and sing the praises of God."—Ib.

> Africa .- The field for missionary labor wherever the eye is turned seems vast indeed, at home and a-broad; but among the places most destitute and at the same time furnishing strong encouragement for Christian enterprise, none appears more prominent than Af-rica. The gospel has been received with greater readbound up with them, or circulated with them by the try, than any other section of the heathen world; and iness where it has been preached in this abused counthe intelligence received from the interior of Africa, from the recent travels of Clapperton and Denham, of the remarkable civilization of the inhabitants, fur-Held their annual meeting May 11, in Great Queen nishes a broad field for the encouragement of mission-street Chapel. The Treasurer stated there had been ary effort. They have exhibited nothing like ferociure beyond that of the former years to the oless than 5120l. The Rev. Mr. Mortithem with civility and respect. The progress of relimer related the following instance of benevolence in gious instruction among the Hottenlots is truly enfavor of the Church Missionary Society. Some years couraging. At Cape Town, and other stations, they ago a person in the country brought to her minister, a have their Sunday Schools in active operation, 600 alergyman in a parish in England, 171. requesting him dults, and between 3 and 400 children are regularly to send it to the Church Missionary Society. He receiving instruction in them. Their proficiency is knew her circumstances and told her he could not very creditable; and entirely refutes the charge made think of receiving such a sum. She said she was sorry for it, but if he would not send it she must send it of zeal is said to exist both among the missionaries
>
> We wanted religion, and could not get it here. My herself. Finding she was determined to give the mon-ey, he at last consented to receive it. In a few years attendance on the daily religious exercises. The deshe brought another donation, not quite so large, and in a few years afternance on the daily religious exercises. The despite the brought another donation, not quite so large, and in a few years more she brought another, and the donation made up the whole sum contributed to nearly if not quite 40L. This woman earns her bread by daily the Christian, is the spirit of devotion which is manifested in their songs of praise! The progress of the him. But still I got no religion. Hottentots in improvement is slow in comparison of The Twenty-sixth Anniversary was held May 2, at Freemasous' Hall; Lord Gambier in the chair. What it would be were it not for the civil restrictions prophets too, and we had a dozen of them. And they on and of missions, to learn, that an or and of missions, to learn, that an or and of missions, to learn, that an or and of missions, have received the gost

Oneida Indians.—Bishop Hobart visited the Oneida Indians on the 15th ult. at Oneida Castle, for the purpose of administering confirmation and admitting to the order of Deacon, Mr. Eleazer Williams, an educated Indian. The Bishop with the clergy who accompanied him, were met at Vernon by a party of the Oneida Chiefs and others, and escorted to the church which was crowded with the tribe and spectators.— After prayers read in the Oneida language, an address was delivered to the Indians, and a reply by six of the Chiefs. Twenty-five of the Indians were confirmed, ily, after their nomination, and 3246l, 11s. 6d. in 3246 rewards, have been distributed among servants living from one to thirteen years in the same service. Eighhymns and the solemn devotion of the Indians, rendered the scene interesting and affecting .- N. York

> At the late anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in London, the Rev. Theodore Dury, Rector of Keighley, seconded one of the resolutions, and observed-

He had felt a great deal of the fear of man in com ing forward to speak; but there was a higher fear, and he feared God. He would therefore endeavor to throw his mite into the treasury, because he wished gion, and the Great Spirit would not smile upon in the specific product of the specific produ A public meeting of this society was held May 19th, at Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen street. His Royat Freemasons Tavern, Great Queen street. His royal Highness, the Duke of Gloucester, presided. The
Twentieth Report of the Society, reviewed the proceedings of the friends of African slaves, for the last
twenty years, and expressed the hopes which they entwenty years, and expressed the hopes which they engreat reward to have his name connected with the twenty years, and expressed the hopes which they eletertained of finally accomplishing the deliverance of
Africa and her sons from the infamous bondage in which
they were held. In particular, it mentioned the unblushing manner in which this traffic was still carried
on by the merchants of France under the protection of
the which particular, with the conjugate of
the which your energies are directed. In
portant fields to which your energies are directed. In
the Whent of France under the protection of
the which and the red men were all great
and how the Great God came down and dieth
the which parts. With respect to
the white and the red men were all great
and how the Great God came down and dieth
the white and how the Great God came down and dieth
the white and the red men were all great
and how the Great God came down and dieth
the white and the red men were all great
and how the Great God came down and dieth
the white and the red men were all great
and how the Great God came down and dieth
the white and the red men were all great
and how the Great God came down and dieth
the white and the parts the white hands against him.

Brothers—A white man then came among the white hands against him.

Brothers—A white man then came among the white hands against him.

Brothers—A white man the red men were all great
and her so no power over nin, and could we
their hands against him.

Brothers—A white man the came among the hand derived great pleasure
their hands against him.

Brothers—A white man the came among the hands against him.

Brothers—A white man the came among the hands against him.

Brothers—A white man the came among the hands against him.

Brothers—A white man the red men were all great the hands against him.

Brothers—A white man the parts him the hands against him.

Brothers—A white man the came among the hands against him.

Brothers—A white man the parts him the hands against him.

Brothers—A white man the red men were all great the hands against him.

Brothers—A white man the red men were all great the h the French flag, and, at least, with the connivance of the south of France, I see the Intellegent leavening the French Government. This nation was described the whole lump; if I look to Malta, I see great good heart now felt light, and I began to feel that light is the slave carriers of the world; and it had been com- doing there; from thence I look down the Mediterra- religion. puted by the Baron de Stael, that, in the city of Nantz nean. In Palestine, I observe, you are purposing the alone, above ninety millions of frances had been cleared establishing of a mission; and I would say to you, caranone, above ninety minions of rance had been cleared in this trade since the restoration of the Bourbons.—
The abolition was thus rendered little more than noninal. Notwithstanding the zeal manifested by the country for the emancipation of slaves, the funds of this Solowing to the grave the bodies of their state.

Different ten you the truth, as this good in the restoration of the Bourbons.—
The abolition was thus rendered little more than noning pass to the West Indies, and as I draw near the islands place amongst us. Before, our tempers were in pass to the west Indies, and as I draw near the islands place amongst us. Before, our tempers were in pass to the west Indies, and as I draw near the islands place amongst us. Before, our tempers were in pass to the west Indies, and as I draw near the islands place amongst us. Before, our tempers were in pass to the west Indies, and as I draw near the islands place amongst us. ciety are inadequate to its necessary expenditure; but ly by a most mysterious providence taken from them. it was gratifying to know that all the great powers of Europe and America had stigmatized the Slave Trade, selves like followers of Baal; they do not commit those of your soul. Before, we knew not what relate and with nearly all treaties had been made for its entire abolition. South America had outstripped Europe, and in good carnest applied itself to the abolition of the confidently looking to you to send out fresh shepherds and cherish and love them. Before, we shad in the place of those who have gone to glory. And will you suffer them to be as sheep scattered on the mountains without a sheepherd? You will not. I have the honor to come from a county which has been noticed with something like applause, Yorkshire; and had ruffles too, which came almost to our I will tell the meeting, that if you are determined to go on in this cause, the friends of Christ there, are as here. much interested in this cause as you can be: and may uch interested in this cause as you can be: and may not, when I go back to that part of my country, in among us you will see how great things the la impany with some of my friends, say, that the people done for us. You will see our people orient London are determined still to support the same bles-I not, when I go back to that part of my country, in company with some of my friends, say, that the people of London are determined still to support the same blessed cause by their liberality and by their prayers? I will not detain the meeting longer than by just stating, that I knew a clergyman who got presented to a liv-THE BURMAN MISSION. ing in the country, and went down to take possession Rev. Dr. Bolles, Corresponding Secretary of the of it. He thought himself very well instructed, and was trusting entirely to his own righteousness and strength when he began to perform his duties. At his church he found a very trifling congregation; the people in general were looking about and observing each other's dress; but some he saw amongst them who were devout and serious in their attendance; and when he administered the sacrament, he found that these few were almost the only persons who attended.

He inquired about those people, and found they were Methodists, and this clergy man began to conceive favorably of them. He visited them, and mixed with em, and from them he derived important instruc-God was pleased to take away his proud heart. give him an humble heart. God the geht him that he was a sinner, and that there was forgiveness for every sinner through Jesus Christ; God's Spirit not only taught him that there was giveness, but he gave him forgiveness; and that rgyman stands on this platform to-day, not to return thanks to the Methodist body, but to return thanks to God; and he calls on you all to witness his gratitude for the blessing he has received from God these blessed truths, which I have found so salutary to

society is directed. THE CONVERTED INDIAN CHIEFS.

ing of the Methodist Female Missionary Society of New a great way to return you our thanks for the pa York. The following account of the interesting exer at that meeting is from the Commercial Advertiser.

The report, containing much interesting and valuae information, was read by the Rev. Henry Chuse, of the Mariners' Church, after which the Rev. Profes sor Durbin, the Rev. Mr. Doughty, of New Brunswick, and the Rev. James B. Finley, Missionary to the Wy-andot Indians, addressed the meeting, in a manner which warmed the heart of every friend of the missionary cause. The latter gentleman gave a detailed account of the rise, progress, present state, and prospects of the mission, over which he has charge. Between-the-Logs then addressed the meeting, through the inerpreter, Mr. Brown, who had received an English ucation at Brownstown. We regretted much not be g able to hear all that the interpreter said-he exerthimself to be heard and understood, but the deep atteral sound of the Indian dialect drowned many of his English words. The purport of what he said so far as we understood, was as follows:

Brothers-We have come from the country of the reat lakes, to tell you what God has done for us. Brothers—Many winters ago we were in great ig-orance. We knew there was a Great Spirit, who nade the waters and the land, and we wished to worship him, but we knew not how. And we wanted to get eligion. Then we heard of a priest they called a Ro-

nan, among our white brethren.

Brothers—I went with my young men to see the Roman, and learn how to worship the Great Spirit .-We found him on the Lord's day, and went to church. Here Between-the-Logs went into a particular description of the rites and ceremonies of the Catholic service, together with a description of the dress of the priest. and those who assisted at the altar. But notwithstand ing the explanations which they attempted to make, it all appeared to be idle mummery, and it gave no satis-

faction to his mind.]

Brothers—From the church the Roman took w to his house, where a great feast was spread, and at the head of the table were some bottles of strong wa ters, which have been the destruction of the red young men, too, would buy the strong waters, and it

Brothers-Then young men thought they would be Freemasous' Hall; Lord Gambier in the chair, under which they labor, which the missionaries have prophesied and told us of witches. And when any of our improved state of native Female education in India, and the active co-operation of the Bishop of Calcutta, tend its free principles even to the Cape of Good witches were, and some of them were killed, and the

not think this was the way to worship, and I fearly Great Spirit would be angry.

Brothers—Then came the war, and we tak

Brothers—After the peace, we returned to only ing grounds, and again thought of religion. And was a conjurer came among us, who told us we worship by feastings and drinking, and then we kindled our fires, and made great feasts. The rer said we must have liquor, and he always sat

Brothers—The feastings did not bring us relia our people drank and quarrelled, and sometime knives were made red with blood. Then there man who was a colored man, and they said he preacher, and would give us religion. He came; feasts, sat at table with us, and some of our peni ed him, because he liked the feasts, and so the they must be in the right way. We gave him for skins to sleep on, and he visited our cabins, and and read to our women and children. Brothers-By and by he would take out

which was called the good book, at our feath would read, and sing, and we thought it very

Brothers-I tell you the truth, as this good m ach other unsocially, but shake hands, and as

Brothers-I speak the truth-and if you will will see them singing hymns, or on their knees

Brothers-Listen a little longer-we have here to speak the truth, to this great city win have often heard of but never expected to see. thank you for sending us the good missionaries. good book; for giving us clothing, and teaching gion, and making us happy; and may the Gree

look down and bless you.

Brothers—All our people have not got religate and there are some bad young men; but we by Good Spirit will yet guide them in the right w Some of the white people on our borders slan and say that we are as wicked, and drunke, quarrelsome as ever. But do not believe them. tell you the truth, and if you will come and you will see how great things the Lord hath d

Brothers-Again we thank you for the care jou taken for us. We go to our own country toward setting sun, and may never hear your voices on more. Farewell!

"Mononqua" then rose and spoke for a ments, in a very graceful, and, we should suppa cible and eloquent manner. But the interpret peared a good deal fatigued, and, as we though as but a very inadequate idea of the force and po his language. Brothers-My brother has said in his talk all

intended to say. myself, must have my advocacy and prayers, in all Brothers-Our land was in darkness, and those parts of the earth to which the attention of this

very had man-worse than I can tell you. good missionaries came among us and told pray to God. I prayed to God, and he gave not Brothers-My words shall be few. We have

brethren of the great city.

Brothers—Our people were few, but six

good missionaries have taught us to refrain our vices, we are increasing in numbers. The God will look down upon your exertions with Brothers—The good missionaries among us

come. Some of our people are yet ignorant of the God, and his Son who died for us; and we wish keep our good brother among us. Brothers—Your religious privileges are ren You will not neglect them, nor forget the wall

people. We beg your prayers for our happines orld and the next. Brothers-We return to our homes in the ness, and shall never see you more. But let us that the red men and the white, may meet in la

in the world to come! Brothers-I told you my words should be nave done.

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MORE MISSISAUGAS CONVERTE Letter from the Rev. Wistiam Case, to the the Methodist Magazine, dated Kingdla Canada, June, 1826.

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into a society at Bellville, on the Bay Qui ippear to possess genuine marks of real pen humble believers in our Lord and Saviour laced under the care of two of their princ William Beaver and John Sunday, who Their examples as Christians and their apt. William Be and diligence in laboring for the welfare ple, have been thus far worthy of their pro-

an honor to the Christian religion. great changes which are daily taking place, is matter of astonishment to all. By more this people, ardent spirits is entirely givmorning, and at noon, prayers are Chippewa, in the wigwams of ten families nonths ago they were all habitual drunk an. Their prayers and exhortations are flu-erful, and seem to have a most awakening

the commencement and progress of this ork, as well as some very inte erning this people, as conpected with a late ary Camp-meeting at Adolphustown, I must o a future letter, which I will forward soon. WM. CASE.

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he commencement of the conference of the when God began his gracious work among encement of the conference year e, prospects were, at seasons, quite encourag-ere was observed an unusual fervor of prayer ication among the professors of religion.— med to weep over the desolations of Zion, and th the deepest solicitude of soul, "O Lord, y work." This frame of feeling increased, me quite general among the members of our At length God was entreated. He came down plenitude of gospel grace. He spake, and in He said, let there be light, and there was nat dark and gloomy cloud, which had so long on the place, was soon dispersed; and the Sun ousness rose upon us with all his enlightening

ring and healing influence.

rst general move that was observed on the the people, was in the month of March last, er-meeting held at the meeting-nouse, ifter quarterly meeting. The congregation was at the close of the afternoon exercises, that in ing an invitation would be given to any who sire an interest in the prayers of God's people, brward to the altar. When, however, this inas given, we did not expect that more than our persons would come forward, as we had edge of more than that number who were unous awakening. How great, then, was our

e weeping in all the anguish of a broken spir-Il upon their knees at the altar of prayer! this time the work went on in a powerful and nner. Convictions and conversions daily d. From forty to sixty persons at a time, bowhe week; and upon one occasion, ten souls d to find peace in believing. The meetings general, been conducted in the most solemn rly manner: in a manner calculated to give asion of offence to friends or foes. The most ferent congregations in our village, have shargracious work. In the Presbyterian church, the Lord has wrought wonders. Great unrevailed among the different denominations:

appeared anxious to come up to the help of against the mighty. prepared, at present, to say what numbers enced a gracious change since this blessed nenced; but think I cannot exceed the ability when I say, between three and Among these were some of the most

sinners and daring insidels that I ever knew, if from the error of their ways. Between sevel eighty have become members of the Methoch. How many have joined with other deachilling sense of the installant of the sense of mers and daring insidels that I ever knew, ons, I have not the means, at present, of know-

ree miles from this place, on the Sauquoit tween New Hartford and Whitesborough, solemn the reflection that so been carrying on a gracious work of ref mankind can confer no g among the people. In the course of the last months a society has been raised up, consixty-five members. Indeed, it may be said, which he has loved and class the whole neighborhood has been convert-So glorious a work of religion I scarcely the world of spirits.

kfort, three or four miles from this place, ow prevailing a good work of reformation.— re, have been raised up to testify that God on earth to forgive sin. In short, such a seaoutpouring of God's Holy Spirit, has, I be-er before been experienced in this part of our

ABLE EXTORTION.—It seems by a stateof Religious Hand of the Society for the Religious liberty in Eugland, that the aon of "Easter Offerings" still disgraces e clergy in that country. In one village sons, wretched in poverty, were recently for arrears of these dues, before the clerough not a magistrate, by whom the claim fall term at this school will One poor old man, eighty-five years old,

The compact of admission

ears dues fourpence each year. Another s, at the same rate, and to the account was able to read and spell well your daughter two pence ha'penny each ing seven pence ha'penny." This person y four shillings costs of suit. ngs costs of suit. Another inppression is given in an account of a cler-term, o refused to perform the rites of burial upcause he had been baptized by a dissent-The funeral went to the burying after waiting a considerable time, the eved the corpse to a ground belonging to weyed the corpse to a ground belonging to where they interred it. Another clergy-painting; for which branc any devote but a part of t any devote but a part of t any devote but a part of t and the part of the pa nister. And the parents were compelled to they are charged in propose infant to a Baptist burial ground, nine. The price of board at the nt. In another place, the priest refused to week.

Id of a dissenting minister, unless he receivof baptism as well as interment.—Salem regard to rooms, &c. have

this city, is appointed Professor of Math-d Natural Philosophy in Union College,

land County Vt. Bible Society have apents in every town in the county, to ascertory in June, it was resolved that within
from the present meeting the familiar.

But such as our accommod who attend the school, with ing in the vicinity, have county in June, it was resolved that within we may very some degree, succeeded it satisfaction, in this depart. from the present meeting, the families, satisfaction, in this department the Bible, in the county, shall be supplied turn our sincere thanks to

ZION'S WEDNESDA

Our patrons and we are not able to fur

scribers farther back th TRIBUTE Wednesday, the 2d d to services of respect to ferson. All business w indeed, wear the gloon lence and deep thought ple were consigning the thers to the imperisha ments. It does not be fathers to indulge in gr to fill the mind, that the ed up such men, and ga cessful part in the forma and continued them so The exercises on this

emn, were not overload tomb. It was the mourn intellect not of circum The young men of Bo

proceeded, in the morni place, and heard an ab from Samuel L. Knapp the citizens of Boston ar eral, state and city gove tinction were formed House, and marched to to Faneuil Hall. The and the Governor of the both processions. Hav Liberty," the exercises following order:-FUNERA

By REV. A How are the mighty among the Nations and People will tell of their

be had in everlasting reof the firmament.-Their but their name liveth ev . DIS By Hon. D WRITTEN BY

Hark! attendant Ser Patriot Spirits, come Ye, whose glorious r With your Country's Ye, to whom freed m

Hymns of gratitude a mmoned from this Called in time's full ! Longing for their nati Lo, together they aris Grieve not for the hall Mourn not Worth and Filled with years, wit They alike in glory re

claim to high authority. for his father—the thirty and many other similar c tions must fall heavily on sojourner of earth has go

CAMP-I There will be a Campmmencing on Tuesday. The Camp-meeting at I August 29th.

The Camp-meeting at Sept. 5th. The Presiding Elde requested us to give notice meeting in Falmouth the

WESLEVA Our friends and the pub The terms of admission

The tuition for the com For astronomy and the

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VI CHIEFS.

al Advertiser.

Great Spirit would be angry.

Brothers—Then came the war, and we took the tomahawk, and the great waters were stained

Brothers—After the peace, we returned to our laing grounds, and again thought of religion. And to was a conjurer came among us, who told us we may worship by feastings and drinking, and then we may party of the get religion. So we sent out our young men a they brought in the deer, and we spread our blank kindled our fires, and made great feasts. The con an address r said we must have liquor, and he always sat de y six of the

Brothers—The feastings did not bring us religion ered. The our people drank and quarrelled, and sometimes man who was a colored man, and they said he wa preacher, and would give us religion. He came feasts, sat at table with us, and some of our people ed him, because he liked the feasts, and so they the they must be in the right way. We gave him food, Missionary skins to sleep on, and he visited our cabins, and the bury, Rector and read to our women and children. ions, and ob-

Brothers-By and by he would take out also man in com-higher fear,
Then he told us we must give up our feasts, and di no more liquors-for that was not the way to get endeavor to se he wished the glorious children. Our young men were angry, and wished the relationship to the concession of the conce against him, to thrust him out, he would take out had brought ood book and read, and sometimes he would smile them and sing, and sometimes close his eyes and m was to him a And they had no power over him, and could not a their hands against him.

their hands against him.

Brothers—A white man then came among use the respect to the most indirected. In and how the Great God came down and died to the state of the most indirected. In the white and the red men were all great in and how the Great God came down and died to the state of the en leavening us. I listened to him-I believed-and was happy. heart now felt light, and I began to feel that I had he Mediterra-

religion.

Brothers—I tell you the truth, as this good minary [pointing to the Rev. Mr. Finley] will say, it ask him. From that time a great change has to place amongst us. Before, our tempers were ball purposing the ence I would were cross, and unsocial, and quarrelsome. No. ian slaves folis peace and good-will—when we meet we do not each other unsocially, but shake brands, and ask can from them.
be not cut thembe commit those
be formerly; in
can duer unsocially, but shake hands, and ask
you do, and how is your family, and what is the
of your soul. Before, we knew not what relation
was; our women were neglected, and our children
up without government. Now, we know our relation fresh shepherds and cherish and love them. Before, we shaved fresh shepherds and cherish and love them. Before, we shared painted our heads, and put jewels in our ears and notes; and all the silver we could get was put inch on our arms. Now, we have thrown them all an effect, we had seen white men's ruffles, and had ruffles too, which came almost to our fet. Now, we have cast them away, and dress as your determined to rist there, are as

Brothers-I speak the truth-and if you will a among us you will see how great things the Lord my country, in done for us. You will see our people orderly, cabins neat, our women and children clothed, and will see them singing hymns, or on their knees pro

Brothers—Listen a little longer—we have a here to speak the truth, to this great city which have often heard of but never expected to see. thank you for sending us the good missionaries, an good book; for giving us clothing, and teaching us is duties. At his gion, and making us happy; and may the Great ngregation; the and observing

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> MORE MISSISAUGAS CONVERTED Letter from the Rev. Widiam Case, to the Eli the Methodist Magazine, dated Kingston,

It will be matter of renewed joy to the friends on and of missions, to learn, that another body on another bod They told who the Saviour's fold. On the 31st of May last, tree were killed, and the late converts of the Missisauga Indians were

med into a society at Bellville, on the Bay Quin y appear to possess genuine marks of real pen-nd humble believers in our Lord and Saviour. placed under the care of two of their princi-Capt. William Beaver and John Sunday, who aders. Their examples as Christians and their zeal and diligence in laboring for the welfare ople, have been thus far worthy of their proan honor to the Christian religion.

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WM. CASE. farewell.

VAL OF THE WORK OF GOD AT UTICA. rom the Rev. Z. Paddock, to the Editors of the dist Magazine, dated Utica, June 19, 1826. for some time past, had it in contemplation, on a short account of what God has been graing for us in this place, for the last three or nths. But the duties of my station have been us, and their calls so imperious, that I have, been unable to execute my design. v, I can only give you a brief outline of this

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quarterly meeting. The congregation was but their name liveth evermore. at the close of the afternoon exercises, that in an invitation would be given to any who e an interest in the prayers of God's people, ward to the altar. When, however, this ingiven, we did not expect that more than persons would come forward, as we had of more than that number who were unawakening. How great, then, was our en we saw more than fo ur times that num reening in all the anguish of a broken spirpon their knees at the altar of prayer!

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akfort, three or four miles from this place, low prevailing a good work of reformation .ere, have been raised up to testify that God on earth to forgive sin. In short, such a seapouring of God's Holy Spirit, has, I bebefore been experienced in this part of our

Z. PADDOCK.

NABLE EXTORTION.-It seems by a state-Mained in the Report of the Society for the not Religious liberty in England, that the meeting in Easter Offerings" still disgraces the clergy is that the requested us to give notice that there will be no Campmeeting in Falmouth the present season. the clergy in that country. In one village ersons, wretched in poverty, were recently gh not a magistrate, by whom the claim One poor old man, eighty-five years old, ars dues fourpence each year. Another irs, at the same rate, and to the account was g seven pence ha'penny." This person four shillings costs of suit. Another inression is given in an account of a clerrefused to perform the rites of burial upecause he had been baptized by a dissentder. The funeral went to the burying and after waiting a considerable time, the yed the corpse to a ground belonging to where they interred it. Another clergyplace of burial to an infant child of a And the parents were compelled to they are charged in proportion. nfant to a Baptist burial ground, nine hild of a dissenting minister, unless he receiv-In another place, the priest refused to week

nacis Wayland, jun. of the First Baptist

"ON EARTH PEACE-GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN."

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1826.

Our patrons and agents are respectfully informed that our July numbers are all taken up, and that we are notable to furnish regular files to new subscribers farther back than the first of August.

TRIBUTES OF RESPECT.

Wednesday, the 2d day of August, was consecrated to services of respect to the memory of Adams and Jefwork, as well assome very interesting particmerning this people, as connected with a late
invery Camp-meeting at Adolphustown, I must
to a future letter, which I will forward soon.

I was a services of respect to the memory of Adams and Jefferson. All business was suspended. The city did not,
indeed, wear the gloom of death; but a respectful silence and deep thought prevailed while a grateful peothers to the imperishable records of great achievements. It does not become the descendants of such fathers to indulge in grief. Thankfulness ought rather to fill the mind, that the great Arbiter of nations raised up such men, and gave them wisdom to act a successful part in the formation of our national happiness, and continued them so long on earth to witness the

> The exercises on this day, although becomingly solemn, were not overloaded with the trappings of the tomb. It was the mourning of men-not of things-of intellect not of circumstance.

The young men of Boston, under a military escort, from Samuel L. Knapp, Esq. After these services, the citizens of Boston and vicinity, officers of the genity. But still, our former remark is strictly the chizens of bosion and vicinity, omcers of the gen-the spirit—the life—the power of religion, has eral, state and city governments, and strangers of dis-House, and marched to slow music through the streets pected unless Bolivar, who was expected, should soon to Faneuil Hall. The President of the United States and the Governor of the Commonwealth were seen in nounced in the strongest terms the conduct of Paez. Liberty," the exercises of the day commenced in the posed at Carthagena he will be contemned to death.

-N. Y. Obs. following order :-

FUNERAL SYMPHONY. PRAYER, By REV. DR. LOWELL. ANTHEM.

How are the mighty fallen! They that were great reing and healing influence.

first general move that was observed on the reople will tell of their wisdom:—The righteous shall people, was in the month of March last, be had in everlasting remembrance, as the brightness meeting held at the meeting house, in the of the firmament.—Their bodies are buried in peace;

> BY HON. DANIEL WEBSTER. DIRGE, WRITTEN BY THOMAS WELLS,

. DISCOURSE.

Hark! attendant Seraphs say. Patriot Spirits, come away Ve. on earth whose work is done, Ye, whose glorious race is run-

Ye, among the faithful found, With your Country's blessings crowned; Ye, to whom freed millions raise Hymns of gratitude and praise:-

Summoned from this house of clay, Called in time's full hour away, Longing for their native skies. Lo, together they arise!

Grieve not for the hallowed Dead-Mourn not Worth and Wisdom fled-Filled with years, with honors blest, They alike in glory rest.

BENEDICTION.

Funeral ceremonies for the distinguished dead lay enced; but think I cannot exceed the claim to high authority. Joseph's funeral procession bability when I say, between three and Among these were some of the most and many other similar cases, disclose the practice of tions must fall heavily on the reflecting mind. The aree miles from this place, on the Sauquoit voice of eulogy cannot pierce the ear of death. How reen New Hartford and Whitesborough, solemn the reflection that the universal praise of all been carrying on a gracious work of ref- mankind can confer no good beyond the grave! The sojourner of earth has gone to enjoy the inheritance which he has loved and chosen, and no echo of the huthe whole neighborhood has been convert- man voice to cheer or to alarm him shall ever reach the world of spirits.

CAMP-MEETINGS. There will be a Camp-meeting in Bucksport, Me. ommencing on Tuesday, the 5th of September. The Camp-meeting at Readfield, Me. will commend

August 29th. The Camp-meeting at Paris, Me. will commend

Sept. 5th. The Presiding Elder of the Boston District has

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.

Our friends and the public are informed, that the fall term at this school will commence on Monday; the 4th of September next, after a vacation of one week. The terms of admission are, that each scholar be and, at the same rate, and to the account was able to read and spell well, and possess a knowledge of the simple rules of arichmetic; and that no one be received under ten years of age. The tuition for the common English studies, is per

term. £3 00 For astronomy and the higher branches of mathe matics. 3 50 For the languages,

In the female department, the tuition is the same a in the male department, except for needlework and painting; for which branches \$2 are added. But if any devote but a part of their time to these studies,

The price of board at the institution is, \$1 25 per

Our accommodations at the boarding house, with regard to rooms, &c. have not been as good, the presin this city, is appointed Professor of Math-and Natural Philosophy in Union College,

on Natural Philosophy, 8th edition; Conversations on Chymistry, by Comstock, 9th edition; Hedge's Logic, Blair's Rhetorick, Whelpley's Compend of History Sth edition, with questions; Ingersoil's Grammar, and Woodbridge's small Geography and Atlas, together with Scott's Lessons and Walker's Dictionary, for reading and spelling.

N. DUNN, Preceptor. Wilbraham, August 2, 1826.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Burmah .- Captain Sheed, of the ship Asia, rrived at Philadelphia, in 115 days from Madras, reports that a treaty of peace was signed between the Burmese and British on the 24th of February, at Yandaloo, 42 miles below Ava. The prisoners were all which he handled Teligit nihil quod non ornavit. The restored, 25 lacs of rupees paid down, 25 more to be paid in 100 days, and 50 lacs in twelve months. The provinces of Arracan, Martaban, Yai, Marque and Tavoy to be retained by the English. The commissioner on the part of the Burmese was Dr. Price, the American missionary. Mr. and Mrs. Judson were alive and well. The bishop of Calcutta died suddenly at Trichinopolly, near Madras, on the 4th of April.

From Colombia .- This republic is threatened with civil division and bloodshed. Gen. Paez taking advantage of the disposition of the Venezuelans to adopt proceeded, in the morning, to the church in Chauncey a federative government instead of the present admin-place, and heard an able and highly finished eulogy istration, refused at the call of the Senate at Bogota to resign his command in the army, and many have flocked around his standard. The government of Matinction were formed in procession near the State
House, and marched to slow music through the streets

ordered to appear, on the 4th July, on the Plaza Major to be enrolled. The effusion of blood may be exboth processions. Having arrived at the "Cradle of which is thought to amount to treasen, and it is sup-

> PROSPECTS OF GREECE.-Evans, in the twelfth number of his essays, gives a favorable view of the ultimate success of the Greeks. He says, "no people ever inherited from nature, a more free and untameable spirit than the Greeks. They are high minded proud, and republican. That they are a degenerate people, is altogether a groundless assertion; that they are not equal to their ancestors, would be saying too nuch." ties, which the Greeks have had to contend with, has Salem Observer.

en prisoners, 3400. The body of Bishop Joseph was salted whole, as a present for the Sultan—and the fe-

Blockade of St. Domingo. - Cartain Banks, of brig not a cent was insured. Ajax, arrived at Norfolk on the 29th, in 14 days from Antigua, informs the editors of the Beacon, that he saw a letter to a gentleman in St. Johns, which stated that the Island of St. Domingo was blockaded by a by horse, manual, or other moving power. It is ca-French fleet. He also saw a paragraph in a Barbadoes paper stating the same fact.

Commodore Porter .- A letter received in Norfolk, feet per minute. dated Vera Cruz, 22 June, asserts positively, that and digs eight feet in breadth at one stroke. from the error of their ways. Between sev. the ancients. After all, when the breath is departed, Com. Porter has accepted the appointment of Captain eighty have become members of the Metho- however distinguished the individual may have been, de Navio, (that is, Captain of a 74 gun ship) with a How many have joined with other de- a chilling sense of the insufficiency of human distinc- priority of date, and is in effect Commander in Chief of the whole Mexican Navy.

> Office of the Colonization Society, ? Washington, July 23, 1826.

Intelligence has been received at this office from Liberia, up to the 12th of May, representing the Colo- and James M'Nille, with their families, had just arjurisdiction, actually held by the colony over this whole district of country. It is therefore confidently believed that this odious traffic is for ever banished by these ey to the wife of the deceased, informing her that her measures from three hundred miles of coast. The traffic of the natives is consequently turned into a new she would follow him. But the boat had not proceeded far, when the towing line threw up the dead body without a new up to the west of the wind of the deceased, informing her that her husband had gone on to Albany, and requested that traffic of the natives is consequently turned into a new she would follow him. But the boat had not proceeded far, when the towing line threw up the dead body hitherto unknown abundance, are now brought to the American colony. "It is a circumstance (says Mr. The deceased and M'Nille were seen together the late emigrants from North Carolina, of all ages and was found. M'Nille had blood on his clothes for which habits, have got safely through the slight fever which assailed them, without a single exception. The Rev. Mr. Holton is far advanced in convalescence, and a commodious school house, of two ground apartments July 27. is building by the people, for additional schools in the colony. Captains Chase and Cotterell, of the Colombian service have recently been upon the coast, and chased away almost every Guineaman, known to be between Sierre Leone and cape Palmas. To the former officer, the American colony is indebted for their liberal donation of 30 stands of arms, 8 casks of gunpowder, and several articles of provisions.

Mr. Jefferson's Memoir, &c.—We understand that Mr. Jefferson has left behind him a Memoir of a pagt of his own Life and Times; he commenced its compo-sition in the 77th year of his age in 1820, and finished it in 1821. It goes back to the time of his grand-father, traces the progress of his own education, touches upon the causes and events of the American Revolution, gives a particular account of the Declaration of Independence; presents many interesting sketches ent term, as we could have desired, owing chiefly to of the condition and celebrated characters of France, an increase of scholars beyond what we had anticipated. But as additions to the house will be completed ates with his acceptance of the Office of Secretary of Penn. a most distressing accident occurred. In the State. He has also left behind him for publication modate our boarders better for the future; and also to receive a much larger number than we now have.—

and transactions, in which he was concerned, while

It appears, by accounts related to Intland County Vt. Bible Society have applied to us, a child of one described in every town in the county, to ascertisely in June, it was resolved that "within from the present meeting, the Bible, in the county, to ascertisely in June, it was resolved that "within from the present meeting, the Bible, in the county, to ascertisely in June, it was resolved that "within from the present meeting, the Bible, in the county, and transactions, in which he was concerned, while was Secretary of State. Besides these, he has our accommodations have been, nearly all who attend the school, with the exception of those living in the vicinity, have chosen to board with us; so that we think we may venture to say, we have, in some degree, succeeded in our own endeavors to give af the Bible, in the county, shall be supplied addressed volume."—Vt. Chron.

It appears, by accounts related to us, a child of one of the distillers by the name of Peltz had been enjoy-ing itself around a large boiler, in its immoded to the considerable time. Frequently the father, which was then full of the child to keep off the boiler, which was then full of the child to keep off the boiler, which was then full of boiling swill. The father had to bring a supply of full the child to keep off the boiler, and believe the child to keep off the boiler, and the child to keep off the boiler, the child to keep off the boiler, and the child to keep off the child to k

bestowed on us their patronage, we would assure them and others who may wish to put scholars under our care that it shall be our constant aim, not only to promote their advancement in knowledge and virtue, but also to render their situation agreeable.

The books we make use of can be obtained in the place; which are, Adam's Latin Grammar, Liber Primus, Staughton's Virgil, Goodrich's Greek Gram-Primus, Staughton's Virgil, Goodrich's Greek Grammar, 3d edition, and Jacob's Greek Reader, together with the other Latin and Greek classics usually studied in schools of this kind; also Blake's Conversations in the highest terms.

and when published, will more fully display that felicity of style and grandeur of principles, for which the parent of it began stirring up the swill about half the parent of it began stirring up the swill about half to funded, he beheld the infant completely bothed!—

Weightman, written ten days before his death. This is laid the very last in the vol. for 1826. Some of those letters are very long—they discuss a variety of the most interesting topics; among the rest we have heard an elaborate letter of his to Col. Monroe, immediately after the capture of Washington, spoken of in the highest terms. bestowed on us their patronage, we would assure and when published, will more fully display that felicertained, indeed, the child had not been missed, until

He has left many other MSS, among his papers: with these some compositions labelled "Juvenili-

All his papers are put up with a neatness and regularity which uniformly distinguished Mr. Jefferson. It is remarkable, that he had put away, as amongst his most select papers, his own will, a copy of the first draught and alterations of the Declaration of Independence, and some affectionate memorials of family feeling. These three were arranged together in the same

As soon as the proper arrangements can be made, this Memoir, these Anas, and most of this correspondence will be laid before his country. Few men's papers can be so rich in valuable materials as those of Mr. Jefferson. His style and his sentiments contribute to lend an inestimable attraction to every subject public will wait impatiently for the publication, and the most distant posterity will profit by his labors.
The beauties of liberty, the real principles of the constitution, will be found developed in the most impress

There has been no opportunity yet of recording Mr. Jefferson's will. It was written in March last; condensed, expressive, simple, and elegant. He has left all his books to the University, of which it has not already copies. He has left to his illustrious friend, James Madison, his beautiful cane "of animal horn," James Madison, his beautiful cane "of animal horn," gans of digestion which are possessed of almost universal sympathy, and by furnishing an excessive quantity exertions for the good of mankind. He has left a few slaves free, making provision for their future support, easily produced; and instead of furnishing and praying, as a last favor, (in addition to so many racaybo placed itself under his jurisdiction, and all the citizens of Valencia from the age of 17 to 50 were mancipated slaves might be permitted to remain and the citizens of Valencia from the age of 17 to 50 were within the Commonwealth .- Richmond Inquirer, July 23.

New Printing Press .- Mr. D. Phelps, of this city, has invented, and (in connexion with Messrs, Baker and Greele, joint Patentees) has constructed a printing press on a alan somewhat different and we believe experience will prove, not a lattle superior to most others in common use. This areas is made of cast iron, and the first we believe, of that menal exercionstructed in Massachusetts. It at pound leverage, and in the atthe parts is more simple and equally en hitherto held in the highest cstaty, neatness, and uniformity o diminution of labor it occasions surpassed by any yet invented. He thinks, one of the most serious difficulthe attention of the fraternity to the su been a spirit of discord among thenselves, to which he attributes the success of Ibrahin Pacha, and the devastation of the Morea. He speaks very confidently of their ultimate success, and predicts the downfal of the appropriate name of the "New England majority not surviving the age of fifty.—Medical Intelof the Turks. "Time and the sprit of the age, he Press," and the only one yet in operation may be seen ligencer. says, are secretly sapping the foundation upon which at the office of the News-Letter and City Record, No. she stands. A new state of things s to exist in Eu- 8, Merchants Hall; where all interested in the adrope, Asia, and African Turkey. The seat of war is to be transferred from the Rhine to be Euphrates."— are invited to call and examine it.—Cily-Record.

In Providence, on Sabbath morning, July 30, be-The Genoa Gazette gives the following as a correct tween twelve and one, a fire was discovered in a two statement of the losses of the Greeks at the taking of Missolonghi: "Killed in the town ?100, ditto, at the foot of the mountains, 500; men taten prisoners, 150; women killed by the Greeks themselves, 1300; women and children who drowned themselves to escape subdued until three stores, a shed, and a large quantithe fury of the Turks, 800; woman and children tak- ty of very valuable property were consumed, estimat-

On Tuesday morning a rope-walk owned and ocmales were distributed among the officers and pri- cupied by Mr. Wm. West, was destroyed-Loss

Canal Digger.—A canal digging machine has re-cently been introduced at Paris, to be worked either pable of digging ten feet deep, and a power equal to eight horses is required to work it. The machine will extract and carry out of the canal ninety-six cubic

Esquire, of this village, on the body of Michael Mulvy, found in the canal near that place—verdict of the jury, that the deceased came to his death by the violence of some person to them unknown. We understand the circumstances to be these: The deceased Castle. beria, up to the 12th of May, representing the Colopy to be in very healthy and prosperous circumstances. The Government of Sierra Leone has laid a blockade on the line of coast reaching from that Colony to cape Mount, promises to destroy, which as it has already suspended the slave trade, hitherto carried on from Gallinas. The colonial Agent at Montserado has interdicted the trade from cape Mount to Trade Town, (120 miles) on the ground of a qualified girling district of country. It is therefore confidently believ-board of which were the families, had just arrived in Whitlehall from Ireland, via Quebec, on their bag-way to Albany. On learning that a part of their bag-way to Albany. On learning that a part of their bag-wich, itelen, burr, k airfield; sloops Lagle, Hulbell, Bridge-port, Randolph, Smith, Gloucester; Young Hornet, Pierce, and M'Nille pursued it on foot, along the deceased and M'Nille pursued it on foot, along the deceased and M'Nille pursued it on foot, along the deceased and M'Nille, with their families, had just arrived in Whitehall from Ireland, via Quebec, on their bag-way to Albany. On learning that a part of their bag-wich, itelen, burr, k airfield; sloops Lagle, Hulbell, Bridge-port, Randolph, Smith, Gloucester; Young Hornet, Pierce, Tortsmouth Pearl, Colby, Newburyport: William, Bowditch, Salem.—Clarred, sch. Billow, Barker, Haiifax; Polly, Cooper, Plymouth; Rapid, Myrick, Natucket; G. Packet, Wille, in the night, who took possession of the bag-wich and the most of their bag-wich, itelen, burr, k airfield; sloops Lagle, Hulbell, Bridge-port, Randolph, Smith, Gloucester; Young Hornet, Pierce, William, Bowditch, Salem.—Clarred, sch. Billow, Barker, Haiifax; Polly, Cooper, Plymouth; Rapid, Myrick, Natucket; G. Packet, William, Bowditch, Salem.—Clarred, sch. Billow, Barker, Haiifax; Polly, Cooper, Plymouth; Rapid, Myrick, Natucket; G. Packet, William, Bowditch, Salem.—Clarred, sch. Billow, Barker, Haiifax; Polly, Cooper, Plymouth; Rapid, Myrick, Natucket; G. Packet, William, Bowditch, Salem.—C Ashmun,) you will learn with pleasure, that all the night before, for the last time, near where the body he could not account. Upon these circumstances

Unhappy Occurrence. - On Tuesday, 25th ult. as a capal boat was entering one of the locks a short distance west of Schenectady, a young married woman, Mrs. Wilson, of the state of Mississippi, was thrown, by the striking of the bow of the boat, into the lock and drowned. She, together with her husband, was a passenger on board the boat, and at the time was sitting in a chair, near the bow, and was engaged in reading. Immediate steps were taken to recover the body, but it was not effected until the water was drawn from the lock-and then too late to restore it to life. Mr. W. is respectable citizen of Mississippi, and was travelling to Connecticut on a visit. The sympathy of the passengers was much excited in behalf of the unhappy husband, and every exertion made to aid in the reco ery and restoration of the body .- N. Y. Gaz.

Lumentable .-- On Thursday, the 13th ult. at the distillery of Mr. John Herster, about a mile from Easton, course of many years, it has not fallen to our lot to re-

It appears, by accounts related to us, a child of one

while on earth, "of such are the kingdom of heaven."

How to keep churches and dwelling-houses cool .-During the extreme heat of summer, our houses of public worship, as well as our dwelling houses, may be kept perfectly cool and comfortable, by a little attention:—Let the windows and doors be opened before sunrise, and shut by seven o'clock. The blinds and shutters, if there be any, should likewise be shut, to prevent the glass from being heated and conveying the heat within. If the doors be kept closed till the heat of the day, when the room is required for use, air will be found of the same temperature that it was in the morning, when the room was first shut up. This fact depends on the same principle as the evenness of the temperature of our cellars, which are cool in summer and warm in winter, solely because the external air is excluded from them.

FREE LIVING.

One of the most common causes of all violent disorders, is that which is popularly termed fulness of the vessels, or technically, a plethoric condition of the sysem, arising from errors in diet; from excess or imprudent indulgence in the quality or quantity of food and drink. These indulgences produce and keep up an uanatural excitement, under which accidental cirnumstances more readily occasion disease of an acute inflammatory character. They also affect the orof new supplies, overload the vascular system, bring-ing it into a state in which local disease may be very easily produced; and instead of furnishing healthy nourishment, convey the seeds of disease over the whole body. Individuals are not aware of the tendency of the habits in which they daily indulge; until disease manifests itself in various parts of the body. In the first instance, a too plethoric condition is evinced by in-erease in bulk, and a flord, or rather healthy appearance; but if we investigate the matter more closely, we shall find that such persons are by no means in a ealthy state. In order to see the full effects of the babits above alluded to, it is necessary to look at cases which they have been carried to an excessive degree. In populous towns, there are opportunities of beerving these effects on an extensive laboring classes who are in general firm, robust men ion the country, consume enormous quantities of beer, orter, and spirit, besides double the quantity of animal food that health requires. It is among these people that we see attacks of inflammatory disorders of the most violent kind. Slight injuries, which in others would be unimportant, produce in them severe inflammation ation frequently fatal. They live in fact on the brink majority not surviving the age of fifty .- Medical Intel-

MARRIED.

In this, Mr Calvin W. Haven, to Miss Adeline Sanger.
In Hingham, Mr. Cornelius Nye, of Boston, to Miss Sarah
D. Harding of H. In Worcester, Mr. John G. Lee, of Boston,
to Miss Harr et P. Rose. In i ortland, Major Thomas Todd,
editor of the Eastern Argus, to Mrs. Sarah Greenleaf.

In this city, Mr. Thomas Bordman, aged 35. Mrs. Grace Hill, 59. Mr. John R. Gould, 48. Mr. Aaron Woodman, 36. Mrs. Mary Gibson, 31. Mrs. Margaret Seaver, 67. Mr. Al-len Lucklac, 56. Mr. Abraham Rich, of Strafford, Vt. 20. d at 20,000 dollars.

On Tuesday morning a rope-walk owned and ocnipied by Mr. Wm. West, was destroyed—Loss 3000.

It is remarkable that on all the property destroyed, the late Stephen Gorbam, Eag. 67; Mrs. Mary Leonard, 76. In New York, by being thrown from a horse, Capt. Luce, of brig America. In Newton, Mrs. Sarah Hull, relict of the late General Wilson a cont was insured.

SHIP WEWS.

PORT OF BOSTON.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES. eet per minute. It advances gradually in working, and digs eight feet in breadth at one stroke.

MONDAY, July 31—Arrived, brigs Cambridge, Small, Liverpool, Ann, Studley, ditto; Smyrna, Symonds, from a cruise.

Acorm, House, Philadelphia; La Fayette, Baker, Trapani 83, and 62 from Gut of Gibralter; Greek, Nickersou, and Chariot, baxier, New York; Pomona, Akin, and Mary, Jennings, New Bork Ann on the 24th instant by N. C. Northun

TUESDAY, August 1-Arrived, ships Java, Rich, Cion-

York.
THURSDAY, August 3—Arrived, brigs Nancy, Glasgow,
Sunderland; Oak, Felham, Cronstadt; schs. Leader and Volant, Fortland; Lorenzo, Fortsmouth; Miranda, Johnson, St.
Feters; Citizen, Morrison, Alexandria; Grighound, Depeyslant, i'oriland; Lorenzo, Portsmouth; Miranda, Johnson, St.
teters; Citizen, Morrison, Alexandria; Greyhound, Depeyster, Baltimore; Napoleon, Griffin, Alexandria; William and
Nancy, Carly, and James Monroe, Hall, New York; Olive
Branch, Lubec; Sarah, Shackford, Eastport; sloops Bedford,
lease, Salem; Express, and Packet, Portland; Traveller,
Westport; Comet, Silliman, New York; Orion, Newburyport;
Regulator, M'Cormick, New York.— Cleared, brig Commerce,
Evans, Surinam; schs. Avon, Morton, St. Pierres; Clarion,
Baker, St. Andrews; L. Hope, Loring, Philadelphia; Mary &
Rebecca, Thatcher, Bath; Velocity, Hammond, Alexandria.
FRIDAY, Aug 4—Arrived, brigs l'aulina, Bartlett, Liverpool; Shawmut, Cobb, Philadelphia; Spartan, Drinkwater,
St. Croix; Diana, Heddean, from Genoa and Falermo: Juniper, Parsons, Surinam; schs. Fortune, Pickering, Eastport;
Dover Packet, Peince, Dover.——Cleared, brig Schuylkill, Mosf
fatt, New York; sch. Facket, Hill, Saco; sloops Boston Packet, Gunnison, Portsmouth; New Packet, Libby, Haverhill;
Ramdolph, Smith, Gloucester.
SATURDAY August 5—Arrived, brigs Charles Miller. Davis, St. Ubes; George Henry, Cutter, Halifax; Almira, Cushing, New York; Juniper, Parsons, Surinam.—Cleared, ship
Eliza Ann, Gaines, Saco; barque Pallas, Brewster, Copenhagen: brig Sea Island, Atwood, Rotterdam; schs. Gazelle,
Simmonds, Richmond; Charlot, Chase, New York; Hero, Mayo, Hymouth; Sarah, Shackford, Eastport; William Penn,
Rogers, Philadelphia; Susan and Phebe, Bangs, Richmond;
Volusia, Morrill. Portsmouth; Boston Packet, Wentworth,
ditto: sloops Pomona, Akin, New Bedford; Pearl, Colby, Newburyport.
SUNDAY, August 6—Arrived, brigs Olive, Clifford, St.

buryport.
SUNDAY, August 6—Arrived, brigs Olive, Clifford, St.
Ubes: Baltic. from Malaga; schs. Chariot, Richards, Charleston: Champion, Smith, Egg Harbor; Reporter, Tolman, Portland; Helen, Lewis, Baltimore: Jackson, Lovett, Salem; New Come, Low, Cape Haytien; brig Eliza, Bunker, Trinidad; sch Boston Packet, Dyer, Martinique.

SABBATH SCHOOL NOTICE.

The Depository for the sale of Books, connected with the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, is removed to the basement story of the Stone Church, Hanover Street, Boston, under the Superintendence of Mr. AARON RUSSELL; to whom orders for Books are hereafter to be addressed. The depository is now and will continue to be well supplied with the publications



FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Mr. Badeer,-The following lines I received from the au thor, the Rev. T**** R***, a Minister in the Methodist connexion. If you will give them a place in the Herald, you will Baltimore, July, 1826.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF MRS. R****.

Let angels wait around, While I indulge a tear, And think upon the ground Where lies my Esther dear, And sleeps with calm and sweet repose; Nor pain, nor grief, nor sorrow knows-Forgotten are her earthly woes

Her stay on earth is o'er; Her spirit fled away, And left this mortal shore, To dwell in endless day; Where she in light and glory reigns, And tunes her harp to lofty strains And sings on Zion's flowery plains.

And is it true, indeed. That I am left alone? Has Jesus thus decreed, To claim her for his own? She's gone, and left my kind embrace, And I no more shall see her face, Until in heaven I take my place.

Those halcyon hours are flown, When cords of kindred leve Secured her for my own. A gift from Heaven above This precious gift from me was torn And am left to weep and mourn-A man of sorrows, quite forlorn.

No more her soothing voice Shall dwell upon my ear: The hand of my own choice Will wipe no more my tear. Her voice by death's cold wave is drown'd; Her hands lie monldering under ground-And I alone, on earth am found.

No more her sparkling eye Shall lavish forth its charms For cruel death drew nigh, And tere her from my arms How furious was the rage of death, That chill'd her blood and stopt her breath, And fill'd my heart with poignant grief!

Farewell my Esther dear, The soother of my wo; Affliction drops a tear, While after thee I go; For thou wilt not return to me But I shall surely go to thee; And then with joy thy face I'll see.

> FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL. PRAYER.

O! thou eternal one, Thy pardon I implore; Save me from sin and endless death, That I may praise thee while I've breath, And praise thee evermore.

Let me but feel my sins, And then the load remove ; O! give me power in faith to pray, That I may find the better way, And taste thy precious love.

The hardness, Lord, remove. That presses round my heart: Control my stubborn will, and give Assurance that I still may live; O! bid my sins depart.

Wash me, till I am clean, In Jesus' precious blood; Arm me with faith and glorious hope, And draw my wand'ring spirit up T' adore my Saviour God

And when I come to die, O! Jesus, be my Tower, Conduct me safe through death's dark gloom Let angels guard my spirit home To praise thee evermore.

OBITUARY.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. Died, in Westford, Mass. on the 15th ult. RUTH NICHOLS, aged 37 years. Sister Nichols was born in Salem, but moved to Charlestown about eleven years ago, where she lived until a few days before her and died, beloved and lamented. She was uniformly pious. She lived in love and union with her brethness. She lived in love and union with her brethness and was faithful to use all the means of grace. I became acquainted with sister Nichols about one year ago, and have noticed with pleasure from that time, till I last saw her, in her spirit, conversation, and life, an unsubscience is last words; and at half past 12 the vital has been were his last words; and at half past 12 the vital has been were his last words; and at half past 12 the vital has been were his last words; and at half past 12 the vital has been were his last words; and at half past 12 the vital has been were his last words; and at half past 12 the vital has been were his last words; and at half past 12 the vital has been were his last words; and at half past 12 the vital has been were his last words; and at half past 12 the vital has been were his last words; and at half past 12 the vital has been were his last words; and at half past 12 the vital has been were his last words; and at half past 12 the vital has been were his last words; and at half past 12 the vital has been were his last words; and at half past 12 the vital has been were his last were his last was requested to him. I asked him if he knew me; he required him the was requested to him. I asked him if he knew me; he required him the was requested to him. I asked him if he knew me; he required him the was requested to him. I asked him if he knew me; he required him the was requested to him. I asked him if he knew me; he required him the was requested him to have a speak to him. I asked him if he knew me; he required him the was requested him to have a speak to him. I asked him if he knew me; he required him the was requested him to have a speak to him. I asked him if he knew me; he required him the was requested him to have a speak to him. I asked him if he knew me; he required him to have a speak to him. I asked him if he knew me; he required him to have a speak to him. I asked him i saw her, in her spirit, conversation, and life, an unsaw her, in her spirit, conversation, and life, an unusual growth in grace. This advancement in holiness has, also, been visible to her class-mates. She classified the first of June, to visit some there having been nearly twice the number of deaths there having been nearly twice the number of deaths. friends in Westford, where it pleased God, after a distressing sickness, of four or five weeks, to take her to year, that generally occurs in a whole year. There She manifested great patience, and resignation to the divine will, through her last sickness. expressed no desire to recover, though she often spoke of her friends in Charlestown, whom she loved in the Lord, with a wish to see them again. On being informed that her physician had said, she could not continue long, she replied with composure, "The will of the Lerd be done"—And after a short pause, re-peated, "Yes, I can say, the will of the Lord be The love of God was so shed abroad in her heart, that she often praised him aloud-Though there were short intervals towards the last, when she seemed to be a little wandering; still her senses were generally bright, till she died. She left the world i happy frame of mind; and her remains were brought to Charlestown, and interred among her friends. 6 O. SCOTT.

Charlestown, July 29.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

am still on the Lord's side, and am resolved to live in deemed. the discharge of all those duties that devolve upon me irom time to time." With these resolutions, and by reducing them to practice, he appeared to be considered and the constant of the Penitentiary; of whom only seven had which you are called, and he is stupid; O, if it be possible, sound a note of alarm so deep, that it shall awake the tread wheel, which has been regarded in Europe, stantly growing in grace, and, as we supposed, ripening for usefulness in the world—but, as God would have it, it was for the grave, and we trust for future felicity—yea, we doubt not that while we are mourn—felicity—yea, we doubt not that while we are mourn—felicity—the felicity—yea, we doubt not that while we are mourn—felicity—the felicity—the felicity—the

a considerable part of that day. He came to my house about ten o'clock, A. M. and tarried until four in the afternoon. During which time he and the same to the pains which were prematurely taken to convince them that their sins were forgiven, and that all was safe. Rejoice in it, if you have good evidence that a sinner has been plucked as a bound of the pains which were prematurely taken to convince them that their sins were forgiven, and that all was safe. Rejoice in it, if you have good evidence that a sinner has been plucked as a bound of the privalence of the pains which were prematurely taken to convince them that their sins were forgiven, and that all was safe. Rejoice in it, if you have good evidence that a sinner has been plucked as a bound of the privalence of the privalence of the pains which were prematurely taken to convince them that their sins were forgiven, and that all was safe. in the afternoon. During which time he manifested burning at the very close of life; but in your preachan unusual degree of spirituality and anxiety for the prosperity of Zion. This I considered partly the effect bed repentance. I fear that it is seldom genuine; and of the business in which we were engaged, it being the concerns of the church. As he was the recording courage others to put off repentance to the last extremsteward, we had occasion to look over, correct, and enlarge the church records; in doing which we improved the opportunity of making some remarks upon the standing of each individual; and although we had rause of grief that in some instances the gold was changed, and the most fine gold was becoming dim, yet we had abundant reason to rejoice that so great a proportion of the church remained "steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord." I found that brother Shaw had a very general knowledge of the state of the church; and I would say ledge of the state of the church; and I would say again, he had the cause much at heart. At the close of our interview, with more than ordinary cheerfulness he returned to his family, apparently enjoying his usual state of health, which, however, was not very susual state of health, which, however, was not very good. After which he attended to his business as forusual state of health, which, however, was not very good. After which he attended to his business as formerly in closing the concerns of the day and week, and, as it proved, the closing scenes of life. After offering the evening sacrifice upon the family altar, he ly who had been to a prayer-meeting, returned home, at which time he inquired relative to the meeting, and asked where the next was appointed, expressing his determination to attend, if convenient. The family now retired to rest, and soon their eyes were closed in sleep; and while all was silent but the breath of slumber, the messenger death came to his bed, and softly felt for the thread of life; and about two o'clock on Sabbath morning, apparently without a struggle on the part of nature, it was cut asunder, and the vital spark took its flight, convoyed by angels, as we trust, to the paradise of God, and left the most lovely looking corpse mine eyes ever beheld. Here a scene pre-sented itself which I leave for those to reflect upon

neighbor, the church a worthy member, and the af-flicted family and friends sustain an irreparable loss. On Tuesday the 9th his funeral ceremonies were

that witnessed it, and for those to conjecture who did

attended by a very large and solemn congregation. Sermon from John xi. 25, 26. As it repects the eulogy in the above communication, it was not the effect of my own feelings, for upon them I laid a restraint, and guided my pen by what I supposed to be the feelings of his most indifferent friends; as for enemies, I know not that he had any. Lyndon, July 17.

FCR ZION'S HERALD.

Mr. Editor,-It has fallen to my lot to send you for publication, the memoirs of John and Sarah Fogg, the last of which appeared in the Herald of April 10, JOSIAH T. Fogg, another member of the same fam-

He had been exercised with symptoms, which fore-boded that the fatal disorder, which had terminated the mortal existence of his brother and sister, was near, but he was not then confined, and entertained strong hopes of a speedy recovery. But the good Lord was pleased to show him the absolute necessity of being prepared for death, whether it come sooner or later, and after about four weeks' powerful and uugent conviction, peace flowed into his mind, and was enabled to rejoice in the God of his s He gave up the idea of recovery about the first of stantly attending him, that from that time until the day of his death, not a murmur was ever heard to esasleep. Sometimes in his sleep, he would repeat, "Amen." Sometimes he would call for some of his brethren to pray with him. At other times he would elf extending the hand of charity to the to imitate .-- N. Y. Obs. poor. On the evening before his death, I called to see him, and as he was to all human appearance very near his end, I concluded to pass the night with him, ago, where she lived until a tew days before her death. She was brought to the knowledge of the truth, as it is in Jesus, about seven years since, under the faithful labors of the Rev. Wilbur Fisk. Soon after her conversion to God she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which she lived and died, beloved and lamented. She was uniformly with her hereby she was to all human appearance very near his end, I concluded to pass the night with him, should he live until morning, which, however, was not the case. About an hour before his death, his reason, of which she lived and died, beloved and lamented. She was uniformly rived, seemed to return to its native mansion, and he was to all human appearance very near his end, I concluded to pass the night with him, should he live until morning, which, however, was not the case. About an hour before his death, his reason, of which he had for a day or two been partially deprived, seemed to return to its native mansion, and he was to all human appearance very near his end, I concluded to pass the night with him, should he live until morning, which, however, was not the case. About an hour before his death, his reason, of which he had for a day or two been partially deprived, seemed to return to its native mansion, and he was to all human appearance very near his end, I concluded to pass the night with him, should he live until morning, which, however, was not the case. About an hour before his death, his reason, of which he had for a day or two been partially deprived, seemed to return to its native mansion, and he was to all human appearance very near his end, I concluded to pass the night with him, if it had been done within three years, which, however, was not time, a work has been done within three years, which, he was heard to return to a strong argument in favor of our practice, of making the made department of the Baitmore Pententium, which he had so a department of the Baitmore Pententium, which he had son done in Europe would probably have collection

> in this town since the commencement of the present has been no general revival here for fifteen years, and of a population of twelve or thirteen hundred, probably not more than four hundred have usually atte public worship, in the whole town, until of late. God has blessed the faithful labors of brother Hinds, and there has been, we trust, several instances of conversion. Our meeting-house, which has long stood unfinished, has, within a few weeks been finished in a

decent manner; our congregations are now large and attentive, and we are anxiously hoping for a plentiful shower of divine grace to descend and water this thirsty part of God's vineyard. B. M. SMITH.

Epping, N. H. July 10, 1826.

MINISTERS' DEPARTMENT.

FROM A SERMON BY DR. HUMPHREYS. PASTORAL DUTIES TO THE AFFLICTED.

In the discharge of parochial duties, the sick and af-FOR ZION'S HERALD.

SUDDEN DEATH OF ALANSON SHAW.

Died, at Lyndon, Vt. on the morning of the 7th of May last, our much beloved and very worthy brother, ALANSON SHAW, aged 34 years. He experienced the pardoning mercy of God in April, 1824, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place;

In the discharge of parochial duties, the sick and afficied will have the strongest claims upon your time and afficied will have the strongest claims upon your time and afficied will have the strongest claims upon your time and afficied will have the strongest claims upon your time and afficied will have the strongest claims upon your time and afficied will have the strongest claims upon your time and their instruction. Ffteen, who could not read, have been taught to read the scriptures, and all, except two been taught to read the scriptures, and all, except two been taught to read the scriptures, and all, are unsightly all distinction. Let these claims upon your time and afficied will have the strongest claims upon your time and all tention. Ffteen, who could not read, have been taught to read the scriptures, and all, except two gaged persons, to read in the spelling book. In some instances, the desire to learn has been so great, that the had kissed her." It may be the add treamed that she had dreamed that the had kissed her." It is a layical rather than a con aged persons, to read in the spelling book. In some instances, the desire to learn has been so great, that the had kissed her." It is not only the root of all evil. Dut in the itention. Ffteen, who could not read, have mother, with an interesting smile on her countenance, she had dreamed that she had the activities of the properties of the convicts would give a part of their daily bread, to find the instruction. Ffteen, who could not read, have mother, with an interesting smile on her counten

from which time he evinced to all around that he en- that he will enable you to be faithful and bless your religious duties. On the Sabbath, except when en- While all about her were in tears, she, along the sabbath, except when enfrom which time he evinced to all around that he enjoyed that which the world could not give or take away. I became acquainted with this interesting brother in July, 1825. His easy address, circumspect walk and noble spirit soon engaged my affections in his favor; and I am happy in stating that nothing transpired to weaken my affections towards him, but much to strengthen, enlarge and confirm them. He was uniformly pious, had the cause of Christ much at heart, was a lover of class and prayer-meetings, and would almost uniformly say, on these occasions. "I would almost uniformly say, on these occasions, "I Christ, of the glory of God and of the songs of the re- recommi

felicity—yea, we dount not that while we are mourning our loss and bedewing his memory with our tears, but the dying sinner is alarmed, and his transgressions are to five a love.

With a full persuasion that this is the happy state of the female department of the Baltimore Penitential teast set in order before him, beware that you do not comfort him too soon, Many, I fear, have been produced without any peculiar advantages in the construction of the prison, by the goodness, With a full persuasion that this is the happy state of not comfort him too soon, Many, I fear, have been our departed brother, it is with mingled sensations of destroyed in this way. The law was doing its work, joy and grief that I call to mind the pleasure that I and would have brought them to the cross of Christ, enjoyed in his society, and especially the last day of but for the pains which were prematurely taken to courage others to put off repentance to the last extremity, when there is so little probability that they will even be awakened at the close of life?

Every Christian pastor, ought to be a pattern of in-dustry. His industry should be systematic, and should appear, not in the field of manual labor, but in his study, and in the seasonable and conscientious dis- to consider with seriousness, those religious principle

charge of his parochial duties.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

MATERNAL INFLUENCE. The mental fountain is unsealed to the eye of a mother, ere it has thosen a channel, or breathed a mur-mur. She may inge with sweetness or bitterness, the whole stream of future life. Other teachers have to contend with unlappy combinations of ideas, she rules the simple and pastic elements. Of her, we may say, she bath 'entered into the magazines of snow, and seen the treasures of the hail.' In the moral field, she is a privileged laborer. Ere the dews of morning be-gin to exhale, she is there. She breaks up a soil which By this mysterious dispensation of the providence of God, the town has lost a good inhabitant, and a kind neighbor, the church a worthy member, and the afcate not merely a virtuous member of society, but a Christian, an angel, a servant of the Most High, how does so holy a charge quicken piety, by teaching the heart its own insufficiency!

'The soul of ner infant is uncovered before her .-She knows that the images which she enshrines in that unpolluted sanctuary must rise before her at the bar of doom. Trembing at such tremendous responsibility, she teaches the little being, whose life is her dearless his hand might remove the veil which divides terrestrial from celestal things?

When I was a little child, said a good man, my mother used to bid me kneel beside her, and place her hand upon my head while she prayed. Ere I was old enough to know her worth, she died, and I was left too much to my own guidance. Like others, I was inclined to evil passions, but often felt myself checked, and as it were drawn back, by a soft hand upon my head. ily, was committed to the dust, on Saturday last. He was an interesting youth, but neglected the one thing needful, until about four months previous to his death. was exposed to many temptations. But when I would have yielded, that same hand was upon my head, and I was saved. I seemed to feel its pressure as in the days of my happy infancy, and sometimes there came with it a voice , in my heart, a voice that must be obeyed-"O! do not this wickedness, my son, nor sin against thy God." - Am. Jour. of Education.

ANOTHER MRS. FRY.

efactors, and should be held up as examples for others

In the female department of the Baltimore Penitenviously some vile abuses practised among them, and as devotions. Her attendants frequently heard her repea department was wretchedly the directors state, this managed. The records show, that the average annual expense before the matron came into office, was \$1099 51, and that the average annual income since has been \$492 51, making a difference to the instituion from her services, of 1581 66, annually.

There has been, not only a saving of expense, but a saving of health. An examination was made of the records of the hospital, for four periods, of twenty seven weeks each; by which it appears, that the matron has prevented, in three years, more than seven-teen years' sickness—i. e. the number of days spent in the hospital by the sick, has been diminished, what is equal to the sickness of one person, more than sev-

The convicts have not only been saved from sickess, and made profitable to the state; but they have en taught tho se useful arts, by which they can earn a subsistence when they leave the prison. The division of labor is complete; some are engaged in knit-

itments usually small. In three years preceding January, 1825, forty-seven had left the depart-

vigilance, and skill of the matron.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

By the Rev. Dr. DALCHO, subjoined to his Address to th Charleston Episcopal Sunday School Society, May 16,

MARY D. the only surviving child of Dr. Horatio MARY D. the only surviving child of Dr. and Henrietta Waring, was born in this city, Dec. to discriminate between acts of mercy, and mere ceremony or amusement. The first an The character of this amiable child was peculiarly

interesting. At an age when children usually enjoy the amusements of the nursery, her mind was bent on other pursuits. She delighted in the acquisition of new ideas from surrounding objects, and was accustom which improve the heart and regulate the conduct-"Do any thing else, then, with a man who is habitually and incurably indolènt, or who has no regard to
listening to hear and regard to leasure from
listening to her mother, while she read to her, some of ment—entrust hm with the endless details of the War Office or the Department of State—but O. put him not into the sacred ministry. Entrust him not with devotional cast. She never thought the service of fasted, and wept; for I said, Who can tell retired to bed, conversing very freely with his affectionate wife, but now lonely widow, upon the subject which was the source of their consolation, namely, their religion. About ten o'clock a part of the famishe used the following little prayer, which she had composed for her own use: "I pray to God to bless my dear father and mother; all my relations and friends: to bless me, and make me a good child, for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen." She was very inquitive about the laws and operations of nature. would often remark to her parents; " you know I am would often remark to ner parents, you allow a curious, singular child." On some occasion of this kind, her father said to her: "Well, my daughter, what do you think of things generally?" To which she reolied: "I think upon God." "And what she replied: "I think upon God." "And what next?" she was asked. "My school and my learning." When collections were made in the church for charitable purposes, she displayed considerable sensibility in bestowing her mite. She contributed to-wards the education of a child, and belonged to some juvenile charitable societies. Thus early accuston to feel for the wants of others, and to practise charity as a religious duty, she learned to value, and to be grateful, for the blessings of her own condition in life; and these principles would, most probably, have strengthened with her years, and increased with her ability to be liberal. What added, probably, to the seriousness of her character, was a fondness she had contracted for the company of aged persons. She took a particular delight in visiting and conversing with the venerable Josiah Smith, who soon follower her to the grave, at the great age of 94 years. Thus est care, of the God who made him; and who can her to the grave, at the great ago. Mary was happy, measure the extent of a mother's lessons of piety, unwas greatly beloved by her friends, and daily acquired was greatly beloved by her friends, and daily acquired to the grave, at the great ago. ing those intellectual, and pious principles, which made them anticipate her future usefulness in society But in an unlooked for hour, their expectations van

> that she died in a few days. How often is the uncertain tenure of human ex stence made the theme of public exhortation, in vain! Notwithstanding we are so frequently reminded of the awful truth, that "in the midst of life we are in death;" how little do the generality of mankind regard the monition! We travel the dangerous path of life, expecting that "to-morrow shall be as this day, and much more abundant." (Isa. lvi. 12.) But alas we know not what shall be on the morrow. For what is our life? It is even a vapor, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away!" James

ished; and she was called to participate in far different scenes than this fading world affords. Returning

from school on Thursday, January 5th, 1826, a drag

casually run over her, and injured her so severely

The Christian fortitude displayed by this amiable June; and I was informed by those who were conday of his death, not a murmur was ever heard to escape from his lips. I frequently visited him, and a number of nights I watched with him; and I always found him apparently reconciled, and his mind continually on heavenly and divine things, even while asleep. Sometimes in his sleep, he would repeat, the community. Such persons are indeed public benly showing that this had been the subject of her anxious thoughts, and pursuit, while in health. How many persons I fear, much older than Mary, leave this world without asking themselves the same important the words, "cur righteousness; our righteousness."
She, probably, had in her mind, something which she had either heard or read, of the difference between that either heard or read, or the unierence between the righteousness of Christ, and any that we can pos-sibly pretend to; and was, in her heart, trusting alone to the righteousness of her Saviour. Perfectly a calm and collected, she would speak of heaven, and

say, that " she wished to die; she wished to leave this wicked world, and to go to that happy place, to join angels round the throne." She won assuage her parents' grief, by wiping the tears from their eyes, and telling them that—"she was happy." From Saturday to Wednesday, her sufferings, though known to be acute, appeared absorbed in strong devotional feelings. The frequent repetition of hymns, and religious sentiments, seemed to animate her sinking frame on the way to the grave. Among the hymns But fulsome compliment, or extravagant she selected, were the 41st, "When I can read my title clear, to mansions in the skies;" and the 46th, discount to thee, my God, this night." Part of the latter she sung with great animation, but a few hours before her death. This was in the stillness of night. ting, some in sewing and spinning; and all arranged, latter she sung with great animation, but a few hours in an apartment, under an assistant, presenting a spec-before her death. This was in the stillness of night, imen of as much subordination, neatness, and cheer- and was so impressively solemn, that several of her ful and quiet industry, as can be found in any place of friends were brought into her chamber from an adjoining room. She then repeated the Lord's prayer distinctly, joining her little hands in the usual posture. Hannah More quoted this text to an Amenda distinctly, joining her little hands in the usual posture. bath, in a Sabbath school, by the marron and ber daughter, two hours in the morning, and two in the grace of God, for though her bodily suffering was many years since. There is no error more afternoon in summer and one in the morning and two in the grace of God, for though her bodily suffering was daughter, two hours in the morning, and two in the grace of God, for though her bodily suffering was many years since. There is no error more afternoon, in summer; and one in the morning, and one in the afternoon in winter, have been devoted to their instruction. Fitner who could not read here.

When the saked her friends around her, to pray for her. It is not only the root of all evil, but he and the saked her friends around here, to pray for her.

ing at him with great composure, wiped the his face, and said: "Don't cry; I am hap turning to her mother, she wiped her eyes to her: "Be calm; be still, mother." if former remark, "a time," &c. she, prob her mind, "a time to be born, and a time her mind, "a time to be born, and a time (Eccles. iii. 2.) And the latter, she probab phrased from Ps. xlvi. 13. "Be still, and kn am God." Mary, probably, had learned to sages in some of her Sunday School exercise, the pious readings of her parents. Her faton ter of the scriptures, was John xiv. which the ed her mother to read to her. It was well a the afflictive scene, and to her own entire to the will of God. It begins thus: "Let to the will of God." He heart be troubled: ye believe in God." He disposition, and her desire to do good accord ability, are seen in the following circum servant who attended her, when the accident red, sat weeping at the foot of her bed. Sher with great animation: "Margaret! was cry so for? If I die, and go to heaven, I was a server of the server of back and see if I can't do something good for

This amiable child had long been a pupil is day School of St. Michael's church, where is tion and intelligence had endeared her to be lent lady who was her teacher; and for who pressed, on her death bed, the greatest affect she earnestly desired to see her, it was propher, on Sunday, to send for her; but she replaced Miss R. does not visit on Sundays." Mary h worthy, and pious, and acceptable to Got; a profane the Sabbath day. She was naturally id disposition; but education had given here erable degree of religious fortitude. In the her sufferings, she was often heard to say: "h patience, you know;" as if reproving hene!

nentary feeling of disappointed hope. It will not be matter of surprise, that the la child was deeply afflictive to her parent; nothing but a strong sense of religious series entire resignation to Him, who "doeth am God will be gracious to me, that the child m But now he is dead wherefore should I fast! bring him back again? I shall go to him, but not return to me." 2 Sam. xii. 22, 23. Th God be done

She died, January 11th, 1826, aged 10

THE GATHERER

NECDOTES OF GEORGE III. LATE KING OF EN His Majesty was accustomed, after hearing mon, to walk and discourse with the preach such an occasion, speaking to a fashionable he asked him whether he had read Bishops Sanderson, Sherlock, &c. The pigmy divine "No, please your Majesty, my reading is all The writers of whom your Majesty spe olete, though I doubt not they might have be well for those days." The King turning upon rejoined, with pointed emphasis, "There were on the earth in those days."

When the King was repairing his palace one of the workmen, who was a pious chance particularly noticed by his Majesty, and hed conversation with him of some length upon services jects. One Monday morning, the King went, to watch the progress of the work, and not on man in his customary place, inquired the reas absence. He was answered evasively, and ime, the other workmen avoided telling his the truth; at last, however, upon being more interrogated, they acknowledged, that, not been able to complete a particular job on night, they had returned to finish it on the morning. This man alone had refused to co cause he considered it a violation of the Chris bath; and, in consequence of what they call stinacy, he had been dismissed entirely from the good King, "the man who refused doing he nary work on the Lord's day, is THE MANEG Let him be sent for." The man was according placed, and the King ever after showed him pa

ANECDOTE OF THE REV. JOHN FLETCH

"This evening I have buried one of the war posers of my ministry, a stout, strong young as twenty-four years. About three months again into the church. When the burial was over, him and mildly expostulated with him. His of answer was, 'That he had bound himself need to church while I was there; adding, that is take the consequences, &c. Seeing I got a left him, saying with uncommon warmth, far as I can remember, without the least too sentment,) 'I am clear of your blood; hence upon your own head; you will not come too your legs, prepare to come upon your neighborders.' He wasted from that time, and but surprise, hath been buried on the spot where when the conversation passed between us. visited him in his sickr in a trap. O may God have turned him in his last hours!"—Benson's Life of Fleider

SUNDAY CALLS. Some men talk ognissi tanical stiffness of their torefathers, in their of the Sabbath, to justify the slight regards they hold the Lord's day. Sunday seems season for holding some intercourse with rewriting or conversation. But fashionable quaintances, in the day or evening, we hold consistent with the design of the Sabbath. should be consecrated to domestic quiet and to virtuous improvement, to growth in grace not be thrown away in listle

FLATTERY. This may be termed exagger Is it consistent with Christian simplicity people to flatter each other, or any one? not. Christianity forbids not the cour The true Christian may be polite, in won are inconsistent with godly simplicity falsehoods told without a bad intention,

good manners."-Ib. AVARICE. "Thou man of God flee these many years since. There is no error more

BION

PUBLISHED BY SOLOMON SIAS, FOR THE

IV.

ZION'S HERALD.

CONDITIONS. and Fifty Cents a year-One half pay ret of January, the other the first of July.

ntion received for less than half a year. rill be forwarded to all subscribers until a request

ad every eleventh copy .- All the Preachers in

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ditor; and all letters on business should be adaddressed either to the Publisher orthe

cept those of Agents,) must be post paid.

GENERAL AGENTS. KETTE, St. Louis, Missouri. Roche, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia.

EDUCATION.

hictory Address, delivered at the opening of sleyan Academy, in Wilbraham, Mass. Nov. By Rev. WILLBUR FISK, A. M. Princi-

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.] e course of education should be such as to health. However little this subject may have nded to, it is certainly not the least deservion, from those who have the care of youth. t properly come under the head of mental To secure habits of bod but it is so nearly connected therewith, that ar, while obtaining his be safely neglected, in that course of educa-hich we design to prepare men for useful ness. Let him learn the thout health, we are nothing. When the body cally, by devoting a certain s, the mind is unstrung; so that knowledge unto, at the same time, he e acquired; or if it be already acquired, the eral science. No sound availd is of but little service to the world.—

be brought against such a ect should receive the more attention from in- it would interrupt the stud

because there is hardly any other pursuit in hich the health is so likely to be impaired, as Complaints in the head and heart, diseases es, and especially pulmonary, nervous and c diseases, are very common to students.—

c preserve health. Let it is ten retard their progress in their studies, preir usefulness, and not unfrequently, hurry it would be degrading for in untimely grave. In proof of this, we need among our professional and literary men, it would be degrading for manual labor. The usual have already noticed, deg the ravages of disease and death. In my limited acquaintance with men of studious vice, in elevating the mine have seen many a flower of fairest promise, in hood and youth, and in so dens of literature, blighted in its prime, and dens of its but a few years, since my name was first lon a college catalogue, yet, in those few years, lass of which I was a member, more than half, e, sleep in the dust; and of another, several, e of them of the first standing, are no more on

ses of this debility and mortality are not hid- knowledge of labor, nor h cdentary habits, independent of study, are un-bodily strength sufficient to health; and to these, the student adds the have no disposition to atter the mind. Muscular exertion, to a certain proverbial, among our far ributes to health; and when it is exces- for labor, to send them, a sufferer, by his pains and fatigue, is general- school, or an academy. hed of his danger, in sufficient time and with grow, like the Chinese so t clearness, to prevent any serious injury.—
badge of distinction, to sho
rith the labors of the mind. When was it evhat any degree of mental labor contributed unless the youth is desig Nor is the soul, absorbed as it frequently professions, it is thought n lectual pursuits, mindful of the leaks and er advantages, than he ma the delicate and subtile juices, and the de- hood. The learned profe

f the finest and tenderest springs of life, until usted system is too far sunk, ever again to be When the body acts, it is master of its own their livelihood,—since to ats; and brings into exercise those parts, together out of the question f nature, are best adapted to they had been trained up but when the soul acts, the delicate nerves and to science, they would have bres and attenuated ligatures which form the ng links between matter and spirit, become orters of the operations of the mind, while all rful forces are rallying and exercising, in ited and feeble apartments. Nature trembles all her inward halls, at every renewed rush of ellectual energies. And frequently, in the ellectual energies. ellectual energies. And frequently, in the portion as the mind increases in its activity agth, the body grows weaker and weaker, unks under the weight. Bodily exercise, in would also be taught to like the bodiling of the body grows weaker and weaker, unsupport its grown and the course of the body grows and weaker, unsupport its grown and the course of the course o like the bending of the sapling, by the storm, common life. This would be all its agitation, strikes the deeper root, and o the more vigorous growth; but the exercis-nd are like the confined lion shaking him-have a share of onen of er mustering his strength, in his too feeble ments, to assist in manag joints and bars of which, are made to tremgive way, by the struggles of the powerful spirit, and manners, an

em from excess, in their literary pursuits—to of the proposed plan. Such m regular in their diet and rest—and above ax the mind, in a suitable manner and to a tent, by bodily exercise. Those athletic chanical departments, fill at; and as they are left to the judgment of the criment. These will always emselves, they are left to the judgment of the emselves, they are often pursued too long, and o excess. In addition it may be said, they cha nature and are often managed in such a lodgerade rather than dignify the mind; and as lead to disputes, and foster wicked passions; generally, instead of being a pleasant and real relaxation of mind, they dissipate and distributes exercises, therefore, should be guard-more care by the instructer; who, like a fall of filling the various freent departments of the configuration of the configur regulating their recreations, as well as their different departments will but to show what kind of exercise is best ence in the government, a Preserve health, your attention is requested, of equal rights and equal general idea, as follows :-acation should be such as to habituate the equally populous sections

familiarize the mind to bodily exercise.—
ge, like money, is of but little use, only as it irrelating. However much a man may pose be inactive and indolent, he wrongs society, the great Author of his and arments, and as the great Author of his and arments, and as the great Author of his and arments. trades, and professions, of due proportion of influence this proportion again, does an equal share of numbers in laying it out. He may possibly be diligent branches of education are up. as well as with his books, but this is not But few men, comparatively speaking are fallows of necessity, either the great Author of his endowments, and a due proportion of influence this proportion again, does an equal share of numbers qual share of intelligence their respective represents the proportion of influence this proportion again, does an equal share of intelligence their respective represents the proportion of influence their respective represents the proportion of influence their proportion again, does an equal share of intelligence their respective represents their proportion again, does an equal share of intelligence their respective represents their proportion again, does an equal share of intelligence their respective represents their proportion again, does an equal share of intelligence their respective represents their proportion again, does an equal share of intelligence their respective represents the proportion of influence their proportion again, does an equal share of intelligence their respective represents the proportion of influence their proportion again, does an equal share of intelligence their respective represents the proportion of influence their proportion of influence their proportion again, does an equal share of intelligence their respective represents the proportion of influence their proportion again, does an equal share of intelligence their respective represents the proportion again, does an equal share of intelligence their respective represents the proportion again, does an equal share of intelligence their respective repre But few men, comparatively speaking, are authors; especially to be authors by profesing that the business of life. While many, are needed to attend to the various duties information. In either

and labors, in the differen The present, is an age of the civilian, nor the phila more than the physician, than the mechanic, or the respective professions, a the community, without in literary, and religious wor minds of men, are much a ments are also making, in agriculture, in navigati A thousand doors, great a every hand, for the pract ar, but there is now, but l theories and closet specula studied, in her works; an ed, must be reduced to en topias of former days, are the speculative divinity are giving place, thank Goprofitable duties of life. ly, write numerous volume are engaged in putting the possible advantage. This literary seminaries ought in this work, or the least a we fear they are too back examiner, it is believed, i state of society, would be greater part of the most

day, are such as have not education. And why is the classical education, uncon terprise? It is believed n should be. And would of service, in such a life person, in acquiring that e ed up in wrong habits of b most, if not quite, a self-er more a man knows, with t the better is he prepared to calling in society. To secure habits of bod

preserve health. Let it n

powerful influence on all areful, then, ought instructers to be, to tem-studies of youth to their health and age—to The importance of hav